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RENMIN RIBAO NEWSLETTER ON REAGAN-SUZUKI TALKS

HK130934 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 81 p 7

[Newsletter by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]: "U.S.-Japanese Talks in Perspective"]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki has ended his 2 days of talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The thrust of the U.S.-Japanese talks was that both sides shelved their differences and concentrated on seeking a common ground on major issues concerning overall strategy. The joint communique issued by the heads of the two countries reiterated the "unity, friendship and mutual trust" between the United States and Japan. Reagan described the U.S.-Japanese relationship as a "strong stabilizing factor in Asia." Prime Minister Suzuki stressed "U.S.-Japanese partnership" is "an indispensable element" in the maintenance of peace and stability in Asia. This meeting expressed the need and desire of both sides to strengthen their alliance and cooperation to deal with the present crisis in the face of Soviet global expansion.

At the state dinner held in the White House in honor of Prime Minister Suzuki, President Reagan quoted a Japanese folktale about two rural singers improving the standards of their performances by holding a singing contest as an analogy of the not only cooperative but also competitive relations between the two countries. Naturally, the trade war between the United States and Japan and the "explosive" auto war in particular definitely cannot be compared with the rivalry between the singers. The recent ramming of a Japanese merchant ship by a U.S. submarine and the decision of the U.S. Government to lift the grain embargo against the Soviet Union have cast a shadow over the relationship between the two countries. However, because both sides have proceeded from the overall strategic situation, these problems did not constitute an obstacle to the development of cooperation between the two countries.

On the eve of Suzuki's visit to the United States, the Japanese Government announced the restriction of auto exports to the United States. Although this decision made the Japanese automakers very unhappy, it was a "rare gift" for President Reagan and helped to improve the atmosphere of the talks between the two countries. To reciprocate, President Reagan adopted an extremely friendly attitude toward Japan. He highly praised the role played by Japan in international affairs and expressed his appreciation to Japan for restricting its auto exports to the United States. He also admitted that the United States had only notified Japan just prior to its lifting of the grain embargo against the Soviet Union and assured Japan that in the future it would be fully consulted on matters involving the interests of both countries. At the same time, he agreed to the immediate holding of negotiations with Japan to solve the problem of the continued operation of the existing nuclear fuel recycling plant and the construction of a new plant. The U.S. media pointed out that this might be considered as rewarding Japan.

What people were most interested in regarding the talks was the problem of defense. For a long time, the views of the two sides on this issue have not been altogether the same. On the eve of the talks, U.S. officials disclosed that Reagan and Weinberger would ask Japan to take on new responsibilities in the joint defense of the western Pacific. In reply to this trial balloon sent up by the United States, Prime Minister Suzuki publicly expressed by means of the media that he hoped the United States would take into consideration public opinion in Japan regarding the defense issue and the sensitive feelings of countries neighboring Japan regarding the expansion of its defense commitments. During the talks, Reagan resorted to a rather ingenious method. After Suzuki expressed his stand on the issue of Japan's defense commitments, Reagan expressed his "understanding" and announced, "Our policy is not to exert pressure on Japan." According to disclosures, the U.S. policy is to first reach an agreement in talks with Japan on the Soviet threat to the whole world and to Asia in particular, and after that, on this major premise, to urge Japan to strengthen its defense capabilities to cope with the common crisis faced by the countries of the West.

It appears that this strategy will succeed. Judging from the joint communique, it is obvious that the views of both sides on the question of the Soviet threat are basically identical. At the end of the talks, Prime Minister Suzuki in a speech at the National Press Club also pointed out that the Soviet military buildup has changed the international military balance and that Japan and the United States must strengthen cooperation to safeguard the security of the West. He said: "Japan depends on foreign trade for its existence," 90 percent of the oil needed by Japan must be imported and 70 percent of it comes from the Middle East. Because a part of the U.S. 7th Fleet has been diverted to guard the oil route, "a vacuum has appeared in its naval defense force" around Japan. Therefore, Japan must continue to improve its defense capabilities. The views of both the United States and Japan on the issue of defense are obviously getting closer than in the past.

Naturally, we cannot say that the contradictions between the two countries have been eliminated by this U.S.-Japanese summit. Officials of both countries will hold talks in Honolulu in June to discuss the defense issue. Based on their own interests, there will still be a long process of haggling over specific methods. What is more, the trade war between the two countries will not completely subside because of the temporary measure taken by Japan to restrict auto exports to the United States. The efforts made by the heads of the United States and Japan in the talks to seek common ground while reserving differences indicate that the future relations between these two countries will still be that of "major unity and minor squabbles."

EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT TALKS ENTER 24TH ROUND

OW151304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Vienna, 14 May (XINHUA)--Nineteen NATO and Warsaw Pact countries opened their 24th round of talks here today on mutual troop reduction in central Europe.

At a press conference after today's meeting, East German delegate Andre Wieland, speaking for the Warsaw Pact, accused the Western influential groups of working for confrontation again and attempting to outstrip Warsaw Pact countries in military power.

NATO delegates emphasized in their speeches that if there is to be progress in the talks, agreement must be reached on the controversial data question.

Since the talks began in 1973, the West has been asserting that the Warsaw Pact troops in central Europe outnumber those of NATO by 150,000, but this has been denied by the Warsaw Pact. So far the data question has been the main stumbling block in the talks.

FLOW OF AFGHAN, INDOCHINESE REFUGEES INCREASES

OW151647 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Geneva, 15 May (XINHUA)--Large numbers of refugees have continued to flee from Afghanistan and Indochina owing to the aggressive wars launched by the Soviet Union and Vietnam, according to a press communique issued here today by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The number of Afghan refugees registered by the Pakistan authorities by April 30 this year has reached nearly two million. During the month of April, more than 13,300 Indochinese refugees sought refuge in various neighbouring Asian countries. Of this figure over 11,200 are so-called "boat people," who escaped from Vietnam by sea at the risk of their lives, and more than 2,000 Kampuchean refugees fled into Thailand by land.

Owing to the continued serious refugees situation in the world, the UNHCR is now beset with grave financial difficulties. The target set by the UNHCR for its 1981 general programmes to assist refugees in the world is \$335 million. However, at the end of April, only \$201 million were available. This means that it is still short of \$134 million in carrying out its programmes.

U.S. SPOKESMAN CLARIFIES MEESE REMARKS ON TAIWAN

OW151232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Washington, 14 May (XINHUA)--The U.S. State Department spokesman Dean Fischer explained today that what Presidential Counselor Edwin Meese III said recently in regard to Taiwan does not imply that the United States has an official relationship with Taiwan.

Meese stated at the National Press Club on May 12 that the U.S. Government would carry out in its entirety the provisions of the "Taiwan Relations Act," including the readiness to receive official visitors of Taiwan's official establishments in Washington in U.S. Government offices and to sell U.S. arms to Taiwan. Meese's remarks, which run counter to the basic principles laid down in the communique on the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations, aroused serious concern among the Chinese people.

In this connection, spokesman Fischer explained in a press briefing that Meese termed as "official visitors" meant representatives of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs "CCNAA." "Mr Meese, as I understand, was not implying that we therefore have an official relationship with Taiwan," he added. When asked if that means that the State Department will allow representatives of that office to conduct business in the State Department, the spokesman said "I just don't know the answer."

HAIG DISCUSSES U.S. FOREIGN POLICY GOALS

OW162200 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1532 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA)--According to a report from Washington, U.S. Secretary of State Haig said: The Soviet Union has "clearly indicated signs at a historical downturn" and this has made it more dangerous. He said: The Soviet Union is dangerous because "it is armed to the teeth and is more powerful than the United States in certain fields." "There were cases like this in the past. When problems develop at home, one feels compelled to divert attention by using external issues in order to lessen the impact. This is especially true when one is militarily superior. Therefore, in a sense, the difficulties faced by the Soviet Union have added a new and somewhat unintelligible factor to the motivations of Moscow's actions. Haig made this statement in a recent interview with the reporter of U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT carried in the 18 May issue of the magazine.

Haig expounded on the four basic goals of U.S. foreign policy: "Cultivate a new atmosphere of mutual exchange and restraint" in U.S.-Soviet relations by strengthening power; restore sound relationships with strategically important countries; establish "a relatively fair and responsible new relationship" with the Third World; and beef up the U.S. economy. He added: The United States "does not intend to join the Soviet Union in seeking the so-called joint domination, nor does it agree to divide the world into spheres of influence--with some regions given to them, some to us."

Haig feels that there are two reasons why the Soviet Union wants to hold strategic arms limitations talks: to dampen U.S. determination to strengthen defense capability and to create a split between the United States and its European partners. Therefore, the United States "should be very careful lest we should lose our momentum on the defense issue. Meanwhile we should keep our allies united as one.

Talking about U.S. policy toward El Salvador and Central America, Haig said: "If Castro presses on with his aggressive acts, we will have to make some very tough decisions." "We do not want to reestablish the outmoded alliance formed purely on the basis of opposing Castro and the Soviets. On the contrary, we are shaping a unanimous view based on a solid bilateral relationship."

As regards U.S.-China relations, Haig declared: "There is no conflict between strengthening relations with the PRC, a strategic necessity, and maintaining nonofficial relations with the people on Taiwan."

NEW JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER APPOINTED

OW161627 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Tokyo, 16 May (XINHUA)--Sunao Sonoda was appointed foreign minister this afternoon to succeed Masayoshi Ito.

Ito resigned earlier today for being responsible in the controversy now going on within the government in connection with the Japan-U.S. joint communique.

Sonoda's former post of health and welfare minister was taken by Tatsuo Murayama.

The appointment decision was made by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki after consulting with leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party in an emergency meeting. Suzuki told newsmen that Ito's resignation "was not due to differences or antagonistic views on the content of the Japan-U.S. joint communique" and that he believed "this will not affect the relations between Japan and the United States."

DENG YINGCHAO, LIAO CHENGZHI MEET WITH JAPANESE

OW151652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 15 May 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA)--Mogosaburo Yoshimura, a Japanese known in China for erecting a monument to the late Premier Zhou Enlai, tonight had a happy reunion with Deng Yingchao and Liao Chengzhi; vice chairmen of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and other old Chinese friends.

Mr Yoshimura, 97, is one of those Japanese who took the lead in visiting China for the promotion of Sino-Japanese trade during the 1950s. He met Premier Zhou on several occasions.

Proposing a toast at a return banquet he gave tonight, Mr Yoshimura recalled the well over 2,000 years of friendship and cultural exchanges between Japan and China. Wishing lasting amity between the two peoples, Mr Yoshimura said he will do everything he can for friendly cooperation between the two countries and for their common progress.

In reply, Deng Yingchao said she and the other Chinese guests were enjoying a very pleasant night in an atmosphere alive with friendship between the people of China and Japan. She wished Mr Yoshimura a long life and his family the best of health.

Liao Chengzhi in his toast hailed Mr Yoshimura for his contributions to Sino-Japanese friendship and trade over the years. "We will never forget those pioneers like Mr Yoshimura who have worked for China-Japan friendship," he said. While governmental relations between the two countries should (?continue), Liao Chengzhi said, traditional non-governmental contacts should also be strengthened.

Mr Yoshimura and his family are scheduled to leave here tomorrow for a tour of Shanghai before returning home.

CCP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO PYONGYANG

OW150824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA)--A six-member delegation of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China led by deputy head Liu Xinquan left here for Pyongyang by air today on a friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

SRV TROOPS ATTACK; PRC SENDS PROTEST NOTE

OW161240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA)—Vietnamese forces yesterday fired more than 400 shells into the Fakashan mountain area of Xiashi commune in Ningming County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Chinese military sources reported. By the time the report was filed, one Chinese frontier guard had been killed and another wounded.

On May 14, the Vietnamese fired 319 shells into the Fakashan mountain area, wounding two frontier guards.

The Vietnamese troops stepped up armed provocations in the Fakashan region since they failed in attempted invasion of the area on May 5. On May 6, the Vietnamese fired more than 200 shells into the area, killing or wounding 21 frontier guards. On May 7, a soldier on patrol was wounded by Vietnamese fire and on May 9, more than 370 shells were fired into the area, killing or wounding four soldiers.

From 1745 hours on May 10 to the small hours of May 11, the Vietnamese poured more than 2,000 shells into the Chinese forward positions in the Fakashan mountain area and started three attacks with tanks and an infantry company, in an attempt to occupy the area. Chinese frontier guards counterattacked and the Vietnamese retreated, leaving 23 killed.

Protest Note Sent

OW160930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0920 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China today sent a note to the Embassy of Vietnam in China strongly protesting against the recent Vietnamese troops' repeated armed provocations and intrusions into China's border areas.

The note says: "On 5 May 1981, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, in a note to the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in China, lodged a strong protest with the Vietnamese side against its organized military provocations and intrusions into China's border areas since the beginning of this year. However, in the past ten days or so, the Vietnamese authorities did not stop such criminal actions as encroaching upon Chinese territory, killing and wounding Chinese border inhabitants and purposely creating tension along the border. On the contrary, they have intensified their efforts to fire and shell Chinese territory every day from many sectors along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Moreover, they have brazenly dispatched armed personnel on many occasions to sneak into Chinese territory, attacking Chinese border sentry posts and villages, burning houses, plundering property and killing peaceable Chinese civilians, and thus inflicted heavy losses on the Chinese border inhabitants and frontier troops in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Yunnan Province.

"What is particularly serious is that the Vietnamese authorities dispatched nearly 100 troops in the early morning of 5 May and under the cover of artillery shelling, intruded into the Chinese area of Fakashan, Xiashai commune, Ningming County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, burning Chinese border villages and killing Chinese inhabitants. After Chinese frontier troops dealt counterblows to those intruders, the Vietnamese troops kept on shelling Chinese territory with guns of various calibres and up to now have not stopped shelling yet. On 7 May about a company of Vietnamese troops invaded the Chinese area of Kolin, Mengdong commune, Malipo County, Yunnan Province, and were annihilated by Chinese frontier troops vigilantly guarding the Chinese border areas. But the Vietnamese authorities did not restrain itself after this; instead, it continued to send armed forces to harass the Kolin area frequently and bombard Chinese territory."

The note points out: "Moreover, the Vietnamese armed personnel have intensified their harassments in other areas along the Sino-Vietnamese border. For example, a dozen or so Vietnamese troops attacked Baimahe village, Shilicun commune, Jinping County, Yunnan Province on 11 May and Kenghuai production brigade, Tansan commune, nationality autonomous County of Fangcheng, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on 13 May, killing and wounding nine Chinese border inhabitants, seizing a great deal of property and kidnapping three Chinese border inhabitants."

The note says: "The Chinese Government once again lodges a strong protest with the Vietnamese authorities against their above-mentioned actions, and solemnly demands that they immediately stop all intrusions and armed provocations against Chinese territory. Otherwise, the Vietnamese authorities must be held totally responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom."

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS, FETES SIHANOUK IN BEIJING

OW161316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met and had a cordial conversation with Samdech and Madame Norodom Sihanouk at the Great Hall of the People here today. Present on the occasion were Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei and his wife, and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong and his wife. After the meeting, Zhao Ziyang hosted a dinner in honor of Samdech and Madame Sihanouk.

THAI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER BEGINS PRC VISIT

Departure From Bangkok

OW160925 Beijing XINHUA in English 0857 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Bangkok, 16 May (XINHUA)--General Soem Na Nakhon, deputy prime minister and supreme commander of the armed forces of Thailand, left here for China this morning on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Headquarters of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

In an airport press statement, General Soem said that the main aim of his visit is to strengthen the friendly ties between the two armies and two countries. He said that he will meet Chinese military and political leaders to exchange views on world situation and the Kampuchean issue.

Air Chief Marshal Krasae Indaratana, deputy supreme commander of the Thai armed forces, and other high ranking officers were present at the airport to see him off. Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Zhang Weilie was also present.

Visit to Tank Division

OW171224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA)--Gen Soem Na Nakhon deputy prime minister and supreme commander of the armed forces of Thailand, and his party today visited a tank division of the Beijing units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army where they received a warm welcome from the fighters and commanders.

Accompanied by Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff, the Thai guests watched a demonstration of tanks driving at a high speed, surmounting obstacles and shooting at targets. Gen Soem Na Nakhon also inspected the tanks and inquired about their characteristics.

Also present for the occasion were Zhou Yibing, chief of staff of the PLA Beijing units, Zhou Hanying, deputy commander of the armored forces of the Beijing units, and Col Vichien Sungpriwon and Lt Col Somboon Somburanayut, army attache and assistant army attache of the Thai Embassy in China.

Gen Soem Na Nakhom and Mrs Soem and their party also toured the Great Wall today.

Soem, Geng Biao Banquet Speeches

OW161934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice Premier Geng Biao said here this evening China will continue to work with Thailand, other Southeast Asian countries and peace-loving people the world over for a fair settlement of the Kampuchean issue and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The vice premier, who is also minister of national defense, made the statement at a banquet he gave in honor of gen Soem Na Nakhon, supreme commander of the armed forces of Thailand, Mrs Soem and their party. The general and his party arrived here this afternoon for a visit to China.

Referring to the situation in Southeast Asia, Geng Biao said, "The policy of aggression and expansion obstinately pursued by the big and small hegemonists poses a grave threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia and in Asia as a whole.

"We are glad to see that the army and people of Thailand are keeping a high vigilance against the expansionist attempt of the hegemonists. They have heroically resisted foreign armed provocations and invasions, and thus have safeguarded Thailand's state sovereignty and national dignity," the vice premier said.

"Thailand along with other ASEAN countries have resolutely opposed the Vietnamese armed invasion and occupation of Kampuchea and made positive efforts in defending the principles of the United Nations charter, in carrying out the UN General Assembly resolution on the Kampuchean issue and in restoring peace and stability in Southeast Asia. They have won wide acclaim and support internationally," he said.

"The Chinese Government has declared time and again that the Chinese people resolutely support the Thai people in their just struggle against foreign aggression and resolutely support Democratic Kampuchea in uniting with all other patriotic forces in Kampuchea in a just struggle against foreign aggression."

In his toast, Gen Soem Na Nakhon said that he has come to China to strengthen mutual understanding between the senior leaders of the armed forces of the two countries and further enhance friendship between the two countries and the two peoples.

He said that for a long time the two peoples of Thailand and China have maintained friendly relations. At present, he said, the ASEAN countries are trying in every way to stabilize the situation in the region through peaceful means. "The constructive help and support of the People's Republic of China to the ASEAN countries are important for the safeguarding of peace in the region," he said.

Present at the banquet were Zhang Tingfa, the Chinese People's Liberation Army Air Force commander, Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff, Ye Fei, the PLA Navy commander, and Liu Kai, assistant to the chief of the PLA General Staff.

Also present were Sawanit Kongsiri, minister counselor of the Thai Embassy in China, Army Attache Col Vichien Sungpriwon and Assistant Army Attache Lt Col Somboon Somburanayut.

REPORTAGE ON THAI PRINCESS' VISIT CONTINUES

Departure for Xian

OW151515 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA)--Princess Mahachakri Sirinthon from the Kingdom of Thailand, in the company of Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Youping, and his wife, left here by special plane this morning for a visit to Xian. The princess was seen off at the airport by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Han N'anlong and his wife. Koson Sinthuanon, Thai Ambassador to China, and Mrs Koson also accompanied the princess on her visit to Xian.

A banquet was given in Xian in honor of the princess and her party this evening by the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government and Xian Municipal People's Government. Yu Mingtao, governor of the province, attended and proposed a toast at the banquet.

In the afternoon, the princess and her party visited a museum displaying hundreds of life-size terra-cotta horses and armored warriors excavated from sites near the tomb of Qin Shi Huang and Huaqing hot spring of the Tang Dynasty (618-907) and from the Banbo Museum of the Neolithic age.

Arrival in Chengdu

OW161648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Chengdu, 16 May (XINHUA)--Thai Princess Mahachakri Sirinthon and her party flew into the southwest China city of Chengdu from Xian this afternoon, accompanied by Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Youping and his wife.

Later, the guests visited the Chengdu Shu (Sichuan Province) brocade factory. Shu brocade is a local handicraft article with a history of 2,000 years.

In the evening, the princess and her party were guests of honor at a banquet given by the Sichuan Provincial People's Government and the Chengdu City People's Government. Governor Lu Dadong was the host.

Earlier this morning, the Thai guests visited the Dayan Pagoda and the Shaanxi Provincial museum in Xian.

Arrival in Kunming

OW171608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Kunming, 17 May (XINHUA)--Thai Princess Mahachakri Sirinthon arrived in Kunming from Chengdu by special plane this afternoon, accompanied by Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Youping and his wife.

The princess recited in Chinese a poem written by herself at the banquet in her honor given by the Yunnan Provincial People's Government and the Kunming City Revolutionary Committee here this evening. The poem praised the friendship between the peoples of Thailand and China.

The princess said: "Kunming is the last leg of my visit to China. In order to thank the Chinese Government and people for their warm reception to me, I have specially written the poem for this visit."

The banquet was hosted by Liu Minghui, governor of the Yunnan Province.

This morning, the princess visited the Dujiang dam irrigation system built centuries ago near Chengdu and inspected silkwork breeding in a nearby rural people's commune.

ZIMBABWE PRIME MINISTER MUGABE CONTINUES VISIT

Speaks at Beijing University

HK150920 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 81 p 4

[Text of speech by Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at Beijing University on 13 May]

[Text] I am deeply honored to be given the opportunity to address the faculty and students of this university. Yours is a world-renowned institution of higher learning. I myself and my delegation are lucky to be able to have direct contacts and to exchange opinions with the respected members of such a progressive and revolutionary school.

I am glad that so many of you have come to hear me speak. I was a college student once, though at a different time and place. I know it has not been easy for you to leave your studies and other work to come and hear me speak. So once again, I would like to express my elation at your presence. First of all, in the name of my delegation and myself, I would like to express deep gratitude for your warm welcome. We will remember your warm welcome long after we have left this beautiful and age-old capital of your great country.

As you all know, my motherland, Zimbabwe, only won its liberation a year ago after a protracted armed struggle. For 90 years, since 1890, the people of our country had been oppressed and exploited by British imperialism. As a nation, we were deprived of our historical right to run our own country. Our material resources, including our land, were seized by force. Human dignity was scorned and trampled upon. In short, we lived a dog's life for 90 long years.

Today, we are filled with exultation because we have won our status as a sovereign and independent country. We have started a new life and are again playing our role in creating and pushing history forward. In short, today we are the masters of our own destiny; whereas yesterday our destiny was still forcibly controlled by imperialism--the tool of capitalism.

Comrades and friends, I beg of you to patiently listen to my brief account of the formation of Zimbabwe, our new Zimbabwe.

Throughout the 90 years of domination and oppression by imperialism in our country, the people of Zimbabwe never showed subservience or bowed and scraped to this kind of domination and oppression. We dared to struggle and were convinced we would win final victory.

The people of Zimbabwe constantly changed their form of struggle in the course of the struggle. However, the general orientation of this struggle was clear and beyond doubt. Its fundamental goal was to seize political power.

Thus, the people of Zimbabwe closed ranks and rose with force and spirit in 1896. After 2 years of heroic armed struggle, we were defeated by the technologically superior colonial aggressors. In the subsequent years, we resorted to other methods and tactics of struggle, including military actions by our workers and peasants. The contradictions in our colonial society were too obvious and too profound to allow any kind of political neutrality, although the possibility of such a choice did exist.

Despite everything, our struggle entered its final and decisive stage in 1966. Fifteen years ago in April, our party--the Zimbabwe African National Union--fiercely fought the enemy at Sinoia near our sister country, the Republic of Zambia. This proclaimed the advent of a new stage of our struggle. We now commemorate our liberation struggle on 28 April. We do this not because we fired our first shot at the enemy that day but because the events of that day represented the start of a new stage in our history of struggle for national liberation and social justice. It also marked the beginning of our armed guerrilla warfare.

This new stage in our struggle was new not only in the sense of time sequence. It was new in the sense of the form and level of political organization. It was new in the profundity of our analysis of our country's internal and external structure and relations, in other words, our contradictions.

Viewed from the changes in overall international relations, particularly the fact that world politics were developing in a direction favorable to the balance of forces, the course of development of this stage of our struggle was also new.

Our armed struggle for liberation had been gradually but consistently forging ahead since the 1960's. It ripened in the 1970's and brought with it the inevitable doom of the imperialist-colonialist regime in Zimbabwe.

Of course this favorable situation did not come easily. It was the result and proof of the mutually complementary role of unequivocal scientific theories and the concrete practice of revolutionary struggle.

As a force in the liberation movement, we profoundly analyzed our experiences in struggle and came to a number of clear-cut conclusions. First, we came to realize that unless we united the broad masses of the people, particularly the workers, peasants and petite bourgeoisie, to form an extensive anti-imperialist united front with the fight for national independence and democracy as its principal and indispensable goal, our struggle could not proceed smoothly. This is the political, organizational and strategic position of our party, the Zimbabwe African National Union. In addition, we also came to realize that although our anti-imperialist liberation movement had won the support of the broad masses of the people in our country, we still needed other means of struggle, politically and militarily, in order to win our principal strategic objectives. This means of struggle was our revolutionary army--the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army. This army developed into a people's army. It cherished the people and was resolved to fight together with the masses and to wage a protracted people's war in their interest.

Last but not least, we came to the conclusion after making this analysis that although our anti-imperialist struggle has its principal strategic objective and is progressive, it was merely the first step. Victory in this struggle must go hand in hand with the transformation of the political, social and economic structures which we have inherited from the colonialists. To put it more precisely, the two must be integrated as one. Thus, when Britain and its colonial regime in Zimbabwe finally accepted majority rule in December 1979 and we formed our people's government after holding our first democratic election in February 1980, we took it upon ourselves to study ways of turning our political victory into a social and economic victory. We must frankly admit that this change is a complicated one and we have not yet completed this process. Without this change, the transition from colonialism to national independence would be symbolic rather than substantial. Since this outcome is incompatible with our long-range objectives, we have worked to reorganize our political, social and economic institutions and to bring about democracy in this year following our independence. This is a crucial task. We have also started working out measures to ensure that the working people in our country can benefit more from the fruits of their labor. In the meantime, we have been making positive moves to help lay the foundation of our socialist economy. In this way, the principal means of production will be controlled by our country and by ourselves, and our people will be able to break free from the regime based on exploitation of man by man.

It can be seen that as far as the strategy of our national struggle and social reforms in our country are concerned, our views are based on our special circumstances and on historical experiences. They are in conformity with the progressive ideas of our time. In particular, they have proved Marxist-Leninist theory and the basic principles of Mao Zedong Thought. As early as 43 years ago, Chairman Mao urged comrades of the Chinese Communist Party to "to unite with as many allies as possible, to organize armed struggle, to oppose, in accordance with the situation, internal and external armed reactionaries and to struggle for national and social liberation."

Decades ago, Chairman Mao made the following comments on the revolutionary storm engulfing the Third World: In an oppressed country, the revolution of any class, any organization or any individual, as long as they oppose imperialism, have become a part of the proletarian-socialist world revolution and they themselves have become revolutionary allies no matter whether or not they are conscious of and have a complete understanding of it. We are not only an ally of this revolution, we have proudly declared that we are together with all progressive forces of the world and are conscientious and active promoters of this revolution. It is inspiring that our struggle was carried out in an international situation favorable for the victory of the liberation forces. We fully agree that without the favorable situation for our struggle formed by powerful and progressive forces, it would have been impossible for our struggle to achieve victory. The emergence of the socialist camp has made an indelible stamp on our time and has changed the course of history. It has reduced the number of areas on the earth which are still under imperialist rule and exploitation. This cannot be reversed again. It has given total confidence to the exploited people who are struggling for liberation and made them see that their struggles are supported by reliable and powerful allies.

Naturally, these developments have put the imperialists in a passive position. They have taken a more and more aggressive attitude. Nevertheless, in so doing, they have deepened their contradiction with the people of the oppressed countries and with the oppressed classes in their own countries. Since this contradiction is a major contradiction and it is also an antagonistic contradiction, we took up arms to resolve it in our country. I would like to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to the socialist countries, especially to the People's Republic of China for their support and assistance.

Thousands of our cadres were trained by Chinese military instructors either in Tanzania or in China. We obtained from your country hundreds of tons of military equipment. China's sons provided us with valuable technical assistance. Till his last breath, Chairman Mao Zedong had all along been a faithful ally of our country's liberation movement. The Chinese Communist Party and the People's Republic of China considered our struggle as their own struggle and our sufferings as their own sufferings. The support given us by China in all dimensions--political, moral and material, was as consistent and tenacious as it was principled and generous. Therefore, our victory was also your victory. Because of this, in thanking you for your valuable support, we also congratulate you on your outstanding achievements.

Now that we have won freedom, we have set as our task the rapid improvement of the material life of our people. We have helped resettle over 1 million Zimbabwean people who were scattered during the war in refugees camps in our country and in neighboring countries. We have started to distribute land to thousands of peasants and have stressed the adoption of the method of cooperation and collectivization in organizations and in production. Our government is straightening out the economy, including the ownership and management of a large number of productive enterprises, installations and service trades. We have planned to further increase the proportion of public ownership in our economy so that our people can enjoy the fruits of their labor instead of only a few special people of property enjoying them. As a part of the reform process, we have already made laws, stipulated the lowest limit for basic wages and we shall continuously examine and adjust them. We have implemented free primary education, free medical services for workers and peasants, and workers' participation in enterprise management.

These measures and other similar measures are the inevitable outcome of the seizure of state power by our people. They have formed the substantive contents of our national democratic revolution at the present stage. At the same time, these measures will also provide the foundation for our social-economic development in the next state. In the next stage, we shall thoroughly eradicate the phenomena of underdevelopment and exploitation and establish socialism. This is the direction we have formulated for our advancement. At present, we have actually started to vigorously and resolutely advance along this road. The various difficulties before us are serious but we have firm and unshakable determination.

Internationally, we resolutely stand on the side of the progressive forces which are struggling for the freedom of the oppressed people and for the all-round progress of mankind in peaceful circumstances. We oppose the maintaining of the imperialist colonial system which was outdated long ago and resolutely oppose and denounce the criminal policies of apartheid pursued shamelessly by the South African authorities. Together with numerous member states of the United Nations, we not only denounce the crimes of apartheid but also give our moral and material support to the Namibian and the South African liberation movements in their struggle against apartheid and "new" fascism.

We pursue a nonalignment policy, but this does not mean that we do not participate in world affairs. On the contrary, as a nonaligned country, we particularly oppose the idea and phenomenon of dividing the world into two military camps which are both vigilantly preparing for a nuclear war that may destroy mankind. What we are striving for is the happiness and progress of mankind and not its destruction. Besides, we also support the viewpoint that the international economic system must be reformed and changed in order to do away with the shortcomings of imbalance and inequality in the system so that it may serve the interests of the developing countries.

We have suffered enough from the system of unequal exchange. The resources of countries like ours, including nonrenewable resources, have continuously been fleeced to feed the machines of developed countries. Therefore we, together with other developing nonaligned countries, demand the establishment of a new system and the establishment of a new international economic order. The establishment of a new order not only will lead to a more equal international economic system but also will be inductive to strengthening world peace.

Finally, please allow me to express again my thanks for your warm welcome and kind attendance. I wish you outstanding achievements in your studies and work. I hope that at least some of you can come to visit our country and to exchange views and experiences with Zimbabwean students and workers, which will be in the interests of both countries.

Talks With Deng

OW151254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, told the prime minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, here today: "On the whole, we have scored great successes and the road we have taken over the past 32 years since the founding of new China is correct, although we have suffered some setbacks."

He told Mr Mugabe and principal members of his party: "We believe our current policies are correct. We have full confidence in our future." He continued: "We recognize our successes and errors. Conscientious summing up of experience and lessons will help us add to our achievements, correct our shortcomings, make fewer mistakes and do a better job in building up our country."

He told Mr Mugabe: "We hope our discussions with you will enable us to share our successes and errors, to the benefit of both sides."

Expressing admiration for Zimbabwe's success in the first year of its independence, Deng Xiaoping said "the political and economic situation in Zimbabwe is very good. It stems from your correct policies."

He wished the people of Zimbabwe new success in building their country.

Mr Mugabe said he was happy to have talked with Deng Xiaoping. He spoke of the situation in southern Africa and said Zimbabwe wants to further develop friendship and cooperation with China.

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Also present were Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei, Vice Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Lu Xuejian, Assistant to the Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Xu Xin, and Chinese Ambassador to Zimbabwe Chu Qiyuan.

After the meeting, Deng Xiaoping gave a luncheon in honor of Mr and Mrs Mugabe and the other Zimbabwean visitors.

Talks With Zhao

OW151657 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA)--Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, Mrs Mugabe and their party left here by air today for the scenic east China city of Wuxi, accompanied by Gong Dafei, Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs.

Before the guests' departure, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the guest house to bid them farewell.

Prime Minister Mugabe told Zhao Ziyang that he and his colleagues were very happy that talks with Chinese leaders in the past few days had helped them acquire a better understanding of China.

Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed thanks to Mugabe for his concern for China's revolution and construction. He said, "China's current political and economic situations, the situation in the rural areas in particular, are excellent. During your visit in south China you will see them for yourselves."

Earlier, Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, paid a call on Mr Mugabe.

The Zimbabwe guests were greeted at the Wuxi airport by Hui Yuyu, governor of Jiangsu Province; Ma Jian, mayor of Wuxi city, and Han Benchu, chairman of the city People's Congress Standing Committee.

Later, the guests visited a clay figure factory and a park.

In the evening, they were guests of honor at a banquet given by the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government and the Wuxi City People's Government.

Feted in Wuxi, Jiangsu

OW161446 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 May 81

[Excerpts] According to our station reporter, Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, Mrs Mugabe and their party arrived in Wuxi city on the bank of Taihu Lake from Beijing by special plane for a visit yesterday afternoon.

The Jiangsu Provincial and Wuxi Municipal People's Governments gave a banquet in honor of the guests yesterday evening. Governor Hui Yuyu said in his toast:

"Prime Minister Mugabe is an old friend quite familiar to the people of Jiangsu Province. We feel particularly happy to have our guests visit us. We heartily rejoice at the victory of the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe in winning independence, and we rejoice at the achievements in consolidating the national unity and in reviving and developing the national economy under the leadership of Prime Minister Mugabe.

"The profound friendship established between the Chinese people and the people of Zimbabwe through the mutual support and assistance during the protracted struggle is certainly bound to be further promoted."

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Prime Minister Mugabe then gave his toast and said: "Jiangsu Province is certainly not unfamiliar to us. I and my colleagues had contacts with the people of your province in 1977. Therefore, the people of Zimbabwe are grateful to the people of Jiangsu Province from the bottom of their hearts. The friendship between the people of the two countries will last forever. I am convinced that such friendly relations and cooperation between comrades-in-arms and between friends will be maintained forever."

Present at the banquet were Vice Foreign Minister Gong Dafei and others accompanying the guests.

Leaves Wuxi for Shanghai

OW16251 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 May 81

[Excerpts] Our station reporter (Yang Maosen) reports: Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mugabe, Mrs Mugabe and his party paid a visit to Wangzhuang people's commune this morning. One purpose of Prime Minister Mugabe's visit to China is to visit rural people's communes and study the development of agricultural production.

Prime Minister Mugabe visited the wheat fields and underground irrigation ditches of the commune. He also saw the paddy rice. Prime Minister Mugabe then visited the agroscientific station, breeding farms and a commune garment plant and listened to a briefing by the commune's responsible person.

At the conclusion of the visit, Prime Minister Mugabe said: "We have been greatly impressed by our visit today and we have gained a better understanding of the rural areas in China." He wished the commune greater achievements in various fields in the future.

Prime Minister Mugabe, Mrs Mugabe and their party, accompanied by Vice Foreign Minister Gong Dafei, left Wuxi this afternoon by special plane for Shanghai. Governor Hui Yuyu and his wife (Du Jun); Ma Jian, mayor of Wuxi city; Han Benchu, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Wuxi Municipal People's Congress; and others were at the airport to see them off.

Arrives in Shanghai

OW161657 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mugabe, Mrs Mugabe and their party, accompanied by Vice Foreign Minister Gong Dafei, arrived in Shanghai from Wuxi by special plane this afternoon. At the airport to greet the guests were Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai, and his wife; Chen Jinhua, vice mayor of Shanghai; Guan Jian, chairman of the municipal women's federation; Li Chuwen, director of the municipal foreign affairs office; and (Wang Weizhen), director of the municipal financial and trade office. Chu Qiyuan, Chinese ambassador to Zimbabwe, and others arrived in Shanghai on the same plane.

Prime Minister Mugabe, Mrs Mugabe and their party visited the Shanghai industrial exhibition this afternoon. They also enjoyed a bird's-eye view of the city by climbing up the Shanghai building. The Shanghai Municipal People's Government gave a banquet in honor of Prime Minister Mugabe, Mrs Mugabe and their party this evening.

Leaves Shanghai for Japan

OW170723 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Shanghai, 17 May (XINHUA)--Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, Mrs Mugabe and their party wound up their official visit to China and left here for Japan by special plane at noon today. Among those seeing them off at the airport were Mayor of Shanghai Wang Daohan and his wife.

While in Shanghai this morning, the Zimbabwe guests visited the Shanghai No 2 sewing machine factory and a children's palace.

NPC'S SOONG CHING LING IN CRITICAL CONDITION

First Medical Report

OW151204 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA)--Following is the first announcement on the illness of Madame Soong Ching Ling, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, issued today by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council:

NPC Vice Chairman Soong Ching Ling has been suffering from coronary disease and chronic lymphatic leukemia. Various kinds of treatment have been administered, but there has been no improvement. She was attacked by fever and had difficulty in breathing and her heart beat increased on many occasions.

On the evening of May 14, she suddenly shivered and developed a high fever. Her temperature rose to 40.2 degrees centigrade, accompanied by serious heart failure. Now she is in critical condition. Energetic efforts are being made to give her emergency treatment.

Acceptance Into CCP

OW151344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1337 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party made a decision today to accept Comrade Soong Ching Ling as a full member of the party. Full text of the decision follows:

Comrade Soong Ching Ling devoted her youth to the cause of the Chinese revolution alongside of the great revolutionary forerunner, Dr Sun Yat-sen. Since the first cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party in 1923, she unswervingly upheld Dr Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary new three people's principles and firmly stood by the Chinese Communist Party during the difficult and arduous struggles of the protracted Chinese revolution. She has always been a closest comrade-in-arms of the Communist Party. She has been one of the beloved and respected leaders of the people of all nationalities of China, including the Taiwan compatriots and Overseas Chinese. She has been a great fighter for patriotism, democracy, internationalism and communism, a long-tested pioneer in the cause of defending world peace, and a benevolent grandmother of all Chinese children. She applied to join the Chinese Communist Party on many occasions in the past and tendered her application again recently after she became seriously ill. The Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee unanimously decided to accept Comrade Soong Ching Ling as a full member of the Chinese Communist Party.

XINHUA on CCP Acceptance

OW161306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 16 May 81

["How Soong Ching Ling Was Admitted Into the Party"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA)--The decision to accept Soong Ching Ling as a full member of the Communist Party of China was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee on the afternoon of May 15, 1981. Right after the meeting, Song Renqiong, member of the Secretariat and head of the Organization Department of the Central Committee, and Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, who attended the meeting as non-voting participants, drove to Comrade Soong Ching Ling's residence to inform her of the decision on behalf of the CCP Central Committee.

At Soong Ching Ling's bedside, Liao Chengzhi said to her: "I've brought you a very good piece of news. The party Central Committee has decided to accept you as a full member of the Chinese Communist Party." Hearing this, Soong Ching Ling, who was lying in bed, nodded with tears glistening in her eyes. She smiled but was speechless. She was running a high fever.

Soong Ching Ling contracted chronic lymphatic leukemia several months ago. Her condition has been worsening despite meticulous medical treatment. On the evening of May 14, her condition suddenly took a turn for the worse, with her temperature rising to 40.2 degrees centigrade. Her temperature dropped slightly yesterday thanks to emergency treatment, but still hovered between 39 and 39.4 degrees centigrade. She is still in a critical state of illness.

Since her youth, Soong Ching Ling has loyally devoted herself to the cause of the Chinese people's revolution. She has always stood firmly by the Chinese People and the Chinese Communist Party throughout the difficult and arduous struggles of the protracted Chinese revolution. Her glorious contributions to the people's democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and construction in China are known to all and are universally acclaimed.

For many years she has yearned to join the Chinese Communist Party. The party, on its part, has always looked on her as a respectable proletarian vanguard fighter. Earlier in 1957, the party Central Committee decided that Soong Ching Ling, together with Guo Moruo and Shen Yanbing, attended the Moscow meeting of representatives of communist and workers parties as members of the Chinese delegation headed by Comrade Mao Zedong. Comrade Mao Zedong said to Khrushchev at the time, "Although Soong Ching Ling, Guo Moruo and Shen Yanbing are not members of our party now, we regard them as comrades of our party." This showed the Chinese Communist Party's political attitude toward these comrades as well as their political attitude toward the party.

It was in 1958 that Soong Ching Ling formally tendered her application to join the party when Liu Shaoqi and Zhou Enlai called on her in Shanghai. Liu Shaoqi said to her: "In a view of the current situation, you would play a greater role for the revolution if you stay outside the party for the time being. Although you are not a member of the party, we will keep you informed of all major matters of the party and you may take a full part in them." Soong Ching Ling said she understood the party's consideration.

From then on till the start of the "Cultural Revolution" in 1966, leading members of the party Central Committee always informed her in advance of all important matters of the party and the state and asked her for opinions. On her part, she has all along set strict demands on herself in accordance with the requirements for a party member.

Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, went to see Soong Ching Ling after learning that she had contracted leukemia. Peng Zhen said to her: "Although you are not a member of the Communist Party, the party has always regarded you as one of its leading comrades." Soong Ching Ling was moved to tears and again applied for party membership.

Later, Deng Yingchao went to see her on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee. When Deng Yingchao called her "Vice Chairman Soong" (of the NBC Standing Committee), Soong Ching Ling said with emotion: "Please don't call me vice chairman, call me Comrade Ching Ling."

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Yesterday morning, when Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao again called her, they told her that the CCP Central Committee was considering her admission into the party. Soong Ching Ling said: "Good, good." Her voice was weak but very clear.

At 3 pm yesterday, the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee held a meeting and unanimously agreed to admit Soong Ching Ling into the party.

Now, Soong Ching Ling is still in a critical state of illness. It is the sincere hope of the whole party and the people throughout the country that she would recover her health and make greater contributions to China's cause of modernization.

Award of Honorary Title

OW160910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0847 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA)--The 18th meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress held here this afternoon unanimously adopted a decision to confer the honorific title of honorary chairman of the People's Republic of China on Comrade Soong Ching Ling. The decisions says:

"Comrade Soong Ching Ling unswervingly devoted her early years to the cause of the Chinese revolution alongside of the great revolutionary forerunner, Dr Sun Yat-sen. She has firmly stood by the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people during the people's democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and socialist construction in China. She is one of the beloved and respected leaders of the Chinese people of all nationalities, including the Taiwan compatriots and Overseas Chinese. She is a great patriotic, democratic internationalist and communist fighter and a long-tested pioneer in the cause of defending world peace. Comrade Soong Ching Ling has made brilliant contributions to the state and people in the course of our country's revolution and construction. In view of this, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress hereby decides to confer the honorific title of honorary chairman of the People's Republic of China on Comrade Soong Ching Ling."

The meeting was presided over by Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

Further on NPC Committee Meeting

OW161258 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA)--The Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress held its 18th meeting this afternoon in the Great Hall of the People. The meeting adopted a decision to confer the honorific title of honorary chairman of the People's Republic of China on Comrade Soong Ching Ling.

At the meeting, Vice Chairman Deng Yingchao relayed the proposal by the CCP Central Committee on conferring the honorific title of honorary chairman of the People's Republic of China on Comrade Soong Ching Ling and introduced Comrade Soong Ching Ling's revolutionary deeds, her request to join the party and the circumstances under which the party Central Committee accepted her as a regular member of the Chinese Communist Party. Vice Chairman Liao Chengzhi reported on the illness of Comrade Soong Ching Ling.

The meeting approved other matters concerning appointments and dismissals.

The meeting was presided over by Vice Chairman Peng Zhen. Vice Chairmen Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Peng Chong, Seypidin, Xu Deheng, Xiao Jingguang and Bainqen Erdini Qoigyí Gyancan attended the meeting.

Second Medical Report

OW161314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1308 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA)--Following is the full text of the second announcement on the illness of Madame Soong Ching Ling, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, issued today by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council:

The condition of Vice Chairman Soong Ching Ling is as follows: Her white-cell count has increased from 61,700 to 158,000 and lymphocyte accounts for 91 percent. On the evening of May 15, her temperature rose to 40.2 degrees centigrade, and hovered around 30 degrees centigrade during the daytime of the 16th.

Deng Xiaoping's Visit

OW170855 Beijing XINHUA in English 0846 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA)--Soong Ching Ling heard the news over the radio this morning at 7 AM of the conferring on her of the title, honorary chairman of the People's Republic of China. She spoke to the comrades at her bedside: "I've heard the news. Many thanks to the comrades." At press time, her condition had continued to worsen.

On the morning of May 16, Deng Xiaoping went to see Soong Ching Ling and congratulated her on having been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party, the realization of her long-cherished wish. She smiled and nodded at Deng Xiaoping.

Immediately after the 18th meeting of the National People's Congress Standing Committee on the afternoon of May 16, Peng Zhen and Liao Chengzhi drove to Soong Ching Ling's residence to inform her of the decision of the NPC Standing Committee to confer upon her the title of honorary chairman and offered their congratulations. They expressed their deep concern and asked the team of doctors attending her about her condition.

Third Medical Report

OW170847 Beijing XINHUA in English 0842 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA)--Following is the full text of the third announcement on the condition of Soong Ching Ling, honorary chairman of the People's Republic of China, issued today by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council:

The condition of Honorary Chairman Soong Ching Ling, who is suffering from chronic lymphatic leukemia complicated by septicemia, has continued to worsen. Her temperature today is over 39 degrees centigrade. Her white-cell count is 186,600 and lymphocytes account for 98 percent. Her blood pressure shows a tendency to drop.

ULANHU, YANG JINGREN ATTEND MONGOLIAN CELEBRATION

OW180610 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1230 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA)--More than 1,000 Mongolian compatriots working and studying in Beijing held a Nadam fair today at the Central Nationalities Institute. The Nadam fair is a traditional festival of people of Mongolian nationality. At the sports field of the Central Nationalities Institute, written on a huge streamer in both Mongolian and Chinese languages: "Mongolian Nadam fair" was on display and loudspeakers were broadcasting Mongolian songs. Early in the morning, Mongolian compatriots in their national costumes arrived to participate in the fair. They came from their places of work and schools braving the rains.

At the fair, the Mongolian compatriots carried out contests and gave performances in their traditional wrestling, archery and track and field sports events. Entertainment programs were also staged.

Attending the fair were Ulanhu, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Yang Jingren, vice premier of the State Council; and Kong Fei, chairman of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Government. Also present were responsible persons of departments concerned including the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Nationalities Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and some teachers and students from the central nationalities institute.

LEADERS MEET YOUTH LIBRARY FORUM DELEGATES

OW180117 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1513 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA)--Song Renqiong, member of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, and Kang Keqing, chairman of the All-China Women's Federation and chairman of the national coordination committee for youth and children's work, met this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People with all library personnel who attended the national youth and children library work forum and served the youth and children diligently on the forefront. They extended cordial regards to them.

Comrade Song Renqiong described the daily improving economic situation in the cities and rural areas. He said: Our country is still facing difficulties at present, we must seriously discuss how to run libraries well for youth and children in the cities and the rural areas based on economic conditions. We must do this work well within 3, 5, or 10 years.

In her speech Comrade Kang Keqing pointed out that the libraries have always been an important front for disseminating culture and that it is particularly important today in building spiritual civilization to a high degree. Good books will teach children to foster lofty aspirations and great ideals; good books are mirrors reflecting life helping children observe, understand and love life. Therefore, we must put the libraries for youth and children into full play. The libraries for youth and children as well as instructors, teachers and parents must assume the responsibility of selecting, instructing and guiding children in reading good books and training children at an early age to love the party, the socialist motherland, the collectives and science so that they will become the pillars of the state when they become adults. Kang Keqing hoped that the whole society will develop the libraries for youth and children well so as to advance the work smoothly.

Also attending the forum were responsible persons of departments concerned He Jingzhi, Weizhi, Han Ying, Lin Mohan, Zeng Delin and Ulanhu.

The national youth and children's library work forum was held in Beijing on 12 May. Attending the forum were responsible persons of youth and children's libraries in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Wuhan, Shenyang, Hangzhou and Chongqing; responsible persons of reading rooms for youth and children attached to public libraries in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions; and responsible persons of some middle and primary libraries, youth palaces and youth homes. The forum was jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education and the CYL Central Committee. This was the first time in 30 years that such a national conference of youth and children's library work was called.

At present, only seven cities throughout the country have youth and children's libraries; some large libraries have attached reading rooms for youth and children. Most middle and primary schools have no libraries (reading rooms). Participants pointed out at the forum that such a state is extremely incompatible with the needs of 200 million youth and children in pursuit of knowledge. They called on various sectors of society to pay attention to this work of bringing up a general of new people.

HONGQI ARTICLE DISCUSSING SOCIALIST SOCIETY CITED

OWL71603 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0706 GMT 17 May 81

[Report on article by Feng Wenbin: "Consciously Implement the Line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and Firmly Advance Along the Track of Scientific Socialism"--published in issue No 10 of HONGQI]

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA)--The article is divided into three parts: 1) the basic characteristics of socialist society and the social character of our country in the present stage; 2) serious historical lessons; and 3) eliminating the influence of leftist thinking and consciously implementing the line, principles and policies of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee.

On the basic characteristics of socialist society and the social character of our country in the present stage, the article says: Our country's socialist revolution and construction already has a history of more than 30 years. Although we have taken a tortuous road, the 30 plus years of practice is very valuable to us. First, socialism has been turned from an ideal into a reality in our country. We have already founded a solid stage of power of the people's democratic dictatorship, established socialist public ownership of the means of production, eliminated the exploiting system, initially established a socialist material foundation, developed socialist culture and education and made tremendous achievements in all fields. Second, we have gained rich experiences, both positive and negative. An important task before us is to study the theory of scientific socialism in the light of the actual conditions, sum up the experience of socialist practice in a realistic way, achieve a correct understanding of socialism and strengthen our faith in socialism so that we can increase our consciousness in implementing the line of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and better fulfill the tasks of socialist modernization.

The article says: In the first few years after the founding of new China, our line was correct, and we did our work rather well. From 1957 to 1966, before the "Great Cultural Revolution," although we made some "left" mistakes and suffered some setbacks, we corrected them later step by step. Generally speaking, we advanced on a basically sound path and made very great achievements, and the broad masses still firmly believed in socialism without doubt. The problem was that due to all kinds of reasons we failed to theoretically make clear the shortcomings and mistakes of this period and failed to seriously straighten them out in our guiding ideology. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," Lin Biao, Kang Sheng and the "gang of four" took advantage of our "left" mistakes in guiding ideology, engaged in counterrevolutionary sabotage and created an unprecedentedly serious disaster. And it was exactly during our country's 10 years of turmoil that some capitalist countries made considerably great developments in science, technology and economics. This has made some comrades, particularly some young comrades, have doubts about the superiority of the socialist system. They are not good at analyzing the causes of the problems that have arisen in our country and are very apt to mistakenly attribute them to the socialist system itself. To solve these questions, it is necessary to scientifically analyze what a socialist society is, why our country's socialist construction has experienced twists and turns, and how socialist construction should be pursued according to our national conditions.

The article says: The public ownership of the means of production represents the most fundamental characteristics of socialist society. Organizing production on the basis of the public ownership of means of production is a decisive distinction between the socialist and capitalist systems. In view of the practical experience accumulated by each socialist country, the forms of public ownership of the means of production are definitely different at various stages of developing socialism in each country.

For instance, there are state-operated economies and collective economies in our country; there still exist differences between large and small collectives within the collective economy itself (there are the commune-level ownership, production brigade-level ownership and the production team-level ownership of a rural people's commune); and there is also a small portion of individual economy, which is controlled by the state and subordinated to the public economy, as a necessary supplement to socialist economy. However, the most fundamental criterion for determining whether or not a society is socialist lies in whether or not this society has realized the socialist public ownership of means of production and eliminated the system of exploitation. It does not lie in the forms of public ownership that have been adopted. The determining factor also lies in whether or not socialist public ownership occupies an absolutely dominant position in industry, agriculture and commerce. It does not lie in whether or not the public ownership of all means of production has been realized.

Socialist economy combines both planned economy and commodity economy. Socialist public ownership provides the socialist state with possibilities of consciously utilizing the objective law governing the development of socialist economy in a planned and proportional way, carrying out management of the national economy in a planned way, correctly regulating the relations among all economic departments, rationally distributing productive forces, and making full use of manpower, materials and funds to develop science, technology, culture and education so that the national economy can be developed at a sustained and steady pace. Meanwhile, the socialist economy itself is also a commodity economy. This is a new type of commodity economy, which is different not only from the capitalist commodity economy but also from the small commodity economy. Labor force is no longer a commodity in socialist commodity economy. What it represents is not the economic relationship in which the capitalists exploit hired laborers, nor the economic relationship among the small private owners. Rather the socialist commodity economy represents the economic relationship among the working people (including the relationship among the state, the collective and individual laborers) established on the basis of identical vital interests. It is developed in a planned way, instead of being in an aimless and anarchic state.

The article points out: Another fundamental characteristic of socialist society is the implementation of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." In the socialist stage, it is impossible, at the level of the development of productive forces, to provide an abundant supply of products. Therefore, the distribution of consumer goods for an individual can only be made according to the amount and quality of labor he performs, more pay for more work done, less pay for less work done, and no pay for no work done at all. "He who does not work, neither shall he eat" is a guiding principle that must be observed by everyone in the socialist society. Different from the communist principle of "to each according to his need," the principle of "to each according to his work" has actually not realized equality among all members of the society, but it means a fundamental negation of the system of exploitation that has existed for several thousand years.

The article says: Another fundamental characteristic of socialist society is that the people have become masters of their own affairs. This characteristic indicates that socialism is not only an economic system based on public ownership but is also a kind of highly democratic political system. The dictatorship of the people's democracy in our country, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat, is actually a political system under which the people are masters of their own affairs.

In a multinational socialist state, the characteristic that the people are masters of their own affairs also manifests itself in a new type of national relationship of equality, mutual assistance and fraternal unity among all nationalities in working together to strive to build a socialist society.

The article also discusses the implementation of a principle combining patriotism with internationalism and the five principles of peaceful coexistence by a socialist state in foreign affairs, and its stand of neither yielding to hegemonism nor practicing hegemonism. A country that practices national oppression at home and follows hegemonism abroad cannot be considered one with a genuine socialist system.

The article says: In the realm of spiritual life, the socialist society should have highly developed scientific and cultural level, communist thinking, ideals, conviction, ethics, and discipline, revolutionary stand and principles, the comradely relationship between individuals, and so forth. An important task in the spiritual life of a socialist society is to help the broad masses of people foster ideas of wholeheartedly serving the people, providing compassion to comrades, shouldering responsibility in work, constantly improving one's skills, and showing greater concern for others than for oneself. Socialist material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization depend on each other for promotion. The superiority of the socialist system and the development of socialist productive forces guarantee the unceasing raising of mental attitudes and the intellectual world among the masses of people in socialist countries. Conversely, the change in people's mental attitudes will once again stimulate the development of productive forces and the consolidation of socialist economic and political systems. Without a highly socialist spiritual civilization, it would be impossible to further consolidate the foundation of a socialist economy and develop socialist economic construction, nor will it be possible to achieve a highly political democracy and fulfill the goal of communism.

The article emphatically points out: The characteristics of socialist society make it possible for us to integrate state, local, collective, and individual interests, to rationally readjust the relations among these interests, to give play to enthusiasm in all fields, and to rely on our own efforts to unceasingly solve all sorts of contradictions that have occurred in the course of advance so that society can be developed healthily. The fundamental characteristics of socialist society indicate that socialist society is above capitalist society and socialism is the most superior system since the founding of human society.

Basing itself on the above-mentioned fundamental characteristics of socialist society, the article says: Our country basically established a socialist system and entered the stage of socialist society at the time when the socialist transformation of our country's agriculture, handicraft industry and capitalist industry and commerce was completed in the main.

The article then concretely analyzes two erroneous viewpoints: One considers that socialist society can only be built in a highly developed capitalist country, that socialism cannot be realized in China because of the backwardness of its economy and culture, and that socialist revolution and construction should not have been carried out in China after the triumph of the new democratic revolution but should be carried out only after the full development of capitalism in China. This concept, which was long refuted by the practice of socialism, has been recently revived in the minds of a number of persons. They say: This is a Marxist theory and, based on it, China should not have been led to socialism at that time, and at present should turn back to make up for missed lessons in capitalism. Such a viewpoint is a distortion of Marxism.

It is true that Marx and Engels thought that socialist revolution might triumph first in Britain, France and other relatively developed capitalist countries at that time. However, they did not rule out the possibility that socialist revolution could be carried out in countries in which capitalism was not fully developed. Nor did they specify that socialism can only be practiced when large-scale socialized production reaches the higher proportion. On the contrary, in the late 1840's, while Germany was in the early period of its industrial revolution, its industrialization standard was still low, extensive small production existed there, and feudal rule was not yet overthrown.

Marx and Engels pointed out in the "Communist Manifesto" that, compared to the bourgeois revolutions in Britain and France, Germany had a much more developed proletariat for realizing such a change. Thus, after the triumph of the bourgeois revolution, this was why the bourgeois revolution could be directly converted to a socialist revolution.

Based on the practical experience of the Russian revolution, in his 1923 article "On the Revolution of Our Country," Lenin further developed the concept of Marx and Engels, pointing out that it was entirely possible for the proletariat to seize political power by making use of the established worker-peasant alliance, and then the proletarian regime would be relied upon to develop economy and culture and achieve socialism.

After a state regime of the people's democratic dictatorship is established in China, might China enter the stage of the socialist revolution and make the transition to socialism? This question had long been approved by our party and Comrade Mao Zedong and solved by the actual practice of China's revolution. The founding of the People's Republic of China indicates the basic conclusion of the new democratic revolution and the start of the socialist revolution. How has it been possible for China to directly enter into the stage of the socialist revolution without passing through the stage of an independent development of capitalism? Fundamentally speaking, this has been decided by the course of the development of Chinese history, which has given China possession of the basic conditions for taking the socialist road. Speaking of international conditions, since the world has entered a stage of imperialist and proletarian revolution, China's revolution has thus become a part of the world proletarian revolution and is subject to support from the international proletariat.

Speaking of domestic conditions, first, there are the proletariat, the proletarian political party and a solid worker-peasant alliance. Particularly after the democratic revolution is triumphant on a national scale and a state regime of the people's democratic dictatorship is founded, the proletariat has an absolute superiority politically and has firmly grasped the revolutionary leadership. Second there are not many modern industries in China, but they are highly concentrated and previously their capital was mainly in the hands of the Chinese bureaucratic bourgeoisie. The confiscation of this capital and its transfer to the proletariat-led state make the People's Republic control the state's economic lifeline and make the state-run economy become a leading component of the whole national economy. Relying on the Communist Party's correct and powerful leadership and on the state-run economy's leadership over the whole national economy, we have been able to conduct a socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce and to transform the private ownership. This basically ensured that, on the foundation of the triumph of the democratic revolution, it was possible for our country to take a noncapitalist road. Socialist transformation has been relatively successfully realized in a big, populous country whose economy was backward. This was a great beginning in world history and is a great contribution to Marxism-Leninism from our party and Comrade Mao Zedong. Obviously it is erroneous to believe that we should turn back to make up for missed lessons in capitalism after conducting socialism for more than 30 years.

There is another erroneous viewpoint, one that considers that only when highly socialized production is realized, when society directly controls all the means of production, when there is no commodity production and direct distribution of products is realized, then it is a socialist society. Thus the viewpoint denies the socialist nature of our current society. Such a viewpoint disregards the practice of our country's socialism of more than 30 years. In judging whether or not a society is a socialist one, it is primarily essential to see whether a superior position has been established for socialist public ownership and whether the principle of "to each according to his work" is implemented.

As for commodity production, the socialist practice of our country and others attests that it, too, is necessary for a socialist society. It is still impossible to realize a direct distribution of products in a socialist society, and it is necessary to conduct distribution through commodity exchanges. It should also be known that a socialist society goes through a course of continuous growth and change. Proceeding from the initial socialist stage to a more mature socialist state, the socialist system will surely be increasingly perfected and its superiority will surely be increasingly reflected. Our society in its present stage is still not a mature socialist society, but it already has the above-mentioned fundamental characteristics and economically has both socialist and capitalist elements. Obviously there is a basic difference between society now and the transitional one, when a rural individual economy held superiority. How can one say that our society is not a socialist society?

The article says: The socialist road is the only road for the development of Chinese history. Many problems arose in the past certainly not because of the establishment of the socialist system, but because of the serious mistakes that were committed at times due to a failure to understand and grasp socialist objective laws after basically completing the socialist transformation of private ownership of the means of production. This is a serious lesson we must conscientiously sum up.

In dealing with serious historical lessons, the article says: One of the serious lessons we must learn in the practice of socialism is that after basically completing the socialist transformation of private ownership of the means of production, we violated some socialist principles on several occasions and failed to get a clear understanding of these principles ideologically. As a result, such violations developed into such a serious "leftist" mistake as the "Great Cultural Revolution" which caused enormous losses to our socialist cause.

To uphold scientific socialism, we must make a clean break with such "leftist" mistakes. The main manifestations and harms of "leftist" mistakes are: 1) exaggerating class struggle in the socialist society; 2) being overanxious to effect a transition in the relations of production; and 3) being overanxious for quick results in economic construction. These serious mistakes, especially the 10-year "Great Cultural Revolution," brought the entire national economy to the verge of collapse and caused inestimable losses politically, ideologically, culturally, educationally and in social practices.

The article says: Left deviationist mistakes, especially the sabotage done by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, caused serious losses to the socialist cause in our country, but they did not change the nature of our socialist society. Socialism has stood extremely serious tests. However, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were not able to destroy our party. Our party smashed them. In the short period of several years after the downfall of the "gang of four," we have quickly rehabilitated the national economy which was on the verge of collapse, have rapidly changed the turbulent political situation and have embarked on the correct road of the "four modernizations." All this precisely proves that socialism has its great superiority and strong vitality. We must not doubt the socialist system itself because there are still flaws and some backward things at a certain socialist stage of development or because the superiority of the socialist system is not able to be brought into full play as a result of defects in the subjective guidelines. Meanwhile, we must also have the courage to admit and examine our mistakes and be good at summing up our experiences and lessons.

The reasons for "leftist" mistakes in guiding ideology were manifold. It does not accord with historical facts, nor is it conducive to summing up experiences and lessons if we blame an individual for all the mistakes. Comrade Mao Zedong's achievements are primary, and his shortcomings and mistakes are secondary. We must not negate Comrade Mao Zedong's achievements because of the mistake of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and must not confuse the mistakes of a proletarian revolutionary with the counterrevolutionary sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

A lack of practical experience was an important cause for making mistakes. Another important cause was arrogance and complacency and a divorce from reality and the masses in the wake of victory. If we had remained modest and prudent, continued to guard against arrogance and rashness, conscientiously studied the theory of scientific socialism, practically proceeded from China's conditions, listened attentively to the voice of the masses, timely summed up both positive and negative experiences and lessons and carried out socialist construction vigorously and steadily, we would have made fewer mistakes and done much better in undertaking the socialist cause.

In dealing with eliminating the influence of left deviationist ideas and making conscientious efforts to implement the line, principles and policies laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the article says: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party Central Committee, in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought on integrating theory with practice and seeking truth from facts, has summed up experiences and lessons, has corrected "leftist" mistakes and has laid down the correct line, principles and policies by integrating the basic principles of scientific socialism with the concrete conditions of our country. As a result, we have returned to the track of scientific socialism in all work and have made tremendous achievements on all fronts.

The article says: The documents of the party's "eighth congress" and such works of Comrade Mao Zedong as "On the Ten Major Relationships" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" have set forth a number of correct ideas on how to integrate the basic principles of scientific socialism with the concrete conditions of our country in the course of socialist construction. The lines, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee have restored and further developed these ideas, thus pointing out the direction for us to break a path for socialist construction suited to the conditions of our country.

The article says: The first major policy decision made by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee was to shift the emphasis of the party's work to socialist modernization. At the same time, in view of the serious disproportions between various sectors of the national economy under the longtime influence of "leftist" guidelines, the session decided to readjust the entire national economy.

We must conscientiously implement the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement, with the stress on readjustment. Basically speaking, readjustment means readjusting the structure of the national economy in an all-round way, rationally reorganizing industry and making the economic structure rational by combining readjustment with restructuring. Only by so doing will we be able to develop socialist modernization healthily and steadily.

The article stresses: The ultimate objective of the CCP is to realize communism in China. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we have corrected left deviationist mistakes theoretically and practically. This has made it possible for the economic and social development of our country to really get onto the track of scientific socialism. This is precisely aimed at creating conditions for breaking a path for Chinese-style socialist construction and for realizing the great objective of communism.

In conclusion, the article says: At the first NPC in 1954, Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party." "The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism." This is a crystallization of historical experiences in the revolution in our country. Party leadership and the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought are the basic guarantee that the socialist cause in our country will be victorious. As to how to carry out socialist construction, we are still continuing our practice and are constantly summing up our experiences.

We still cannot say now that we have completely understood and grasped the objective laws governing the development of a socialist society. There will be difficulties before us on the road of advance. However, our socialist system will certainly display its increasingly strong vitality and we will certainly be able to successfully achieve the grand goal of socialist modernization in our country provided we uphold the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; combine the great ideals of communism closely with the scientific approach of seeking truth from facts; unite the people of all nationalities throughout the country to work hard persistently and with one heart and one mind in accordance with the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and courageously and steadily correct all erroneous tendencies running counter to scientific socialism. In this way, our communist ideals will also certainly be realized.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS EDITOR OF ENGLISH-LANGUAGE PAPER

OWL21251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA)--New China's first English language newspaper, the CHINA DAILY, will be officially launched on June 1, Jiang Muyueh, chairman of the paper's preparatory committee, announced at a cocktail reception given by the paper here this afternoon. The reception, held at the All China Journalists Association Club, was attended by 120 people from Beijing's media circles, both Chinese and foreign. Jiang Muyueh briefed his colleagues on the preparation done in the past two years.

In an interview with XINHUA, the paper's managing editor, Feng Xiliang, said that the paper's circulation has snowballed from 10,000 since the beginning of its trial run to the present 18,000. He predicted that it might break the 40,000 figure within one year.

In its initial stage, the paper is still receiving government subsidies. But Feng Xiliang was confident that it will be able to stand on its own feet in the not too distant future. CHINA DAILY, he said, devotes one fourth of its space to advertisements and welcomes ads from all firms, both Chinese and foreign.

The idea of starting this paper, he said, was first suggested by foreign tourists in Beijing. Preparation started 2 years ago. The most difficult part was the recruiting of staff. The paper now has an editorial staff of 40, the youngest 18 and the oldest 72, with an average age of 35.

Members of the editorial board introduced at the reception today included Zhang Zesun, Zheng Defang, Lo Qing and Yu You, who are all former chief editors, departmental directors of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, national radio or national papers.

For its sources of news, Feng Xiliang said, the paper is relying on XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and Chinese papers and using other news agencies via XINHUA. In the future it will carry more staff written reports.

Feng Xiliang called the CHINA DAILY a sister paper of the PEOPLE'S DAILY. The ultimate aim of the paper, Mr Feng said, is to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese people and the people of the world. According to Feng Xiliang, the paper's trial issues have received a warm response from many foreigners in Beijing.

Speaking about the paper's shortcomings, Mr Feng said there were too many typographical errors, but he expects the situation to improve when the young proof-readers become more experienced.

JIEFANGJUN BAO: PLA MEMBERS SAVE MONEY ON TRIPS

OW160137 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report, the PLA General Logistics Department has sent out numerous groups of personnel abroad for study and observation or to attend international seminars during the past 2 years. Fostering their glorious traditions of plain living, these personnel lived frugally and worked selflessly for the public interest during their foreign tours. They have saved a total of \$20,800 in foreign exchange for the state. They said: "We went abroad because our work required it. There was no reason whatever to waste the people's money." These words are well said.

FORUM CALLS FOR PROMOTING SELF-STUDY AMONG YOUTH

OW171315 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 May 81

[Station commentator's article: "Giving the Green Light to Self-Study Among Youths"]

[Excerpts] The forum held by the CYL Central Committee, the China Rencaixue [science of training talented people] Society and the editorial department of RENCAI [TALENTED PEOPLE] magazine for youth in the Beijing and Tianjin areas who have made achievements in self-study has been a success. Speakers at the forum cited facts to explain that self-study provides ample opportunity for youth to become talented and is an important source of talented people, a problem that China is facing.

In building the four modernizations in our country, we need hundreds of thousands of talented people in various specialized fields. Where do these talented people come from? There are only two sources, the training given at institutes of higher learning and secondary vocational schools and self-study.

The party and the state have attached great importance to the development of education. Along with the development of the national economy, the government will appropriate more and more financial and material sources for education and gradually increase school enrollment so that more young people can attend institutes of higher learning or secondary vocational schools. However, even if this is done, the number of youths who can go to universities, colleges or secondary vocational schools will still be limited. The majority of youths will still have to continue to study on their own in order to advance in some profession.

Because the youth of contemporary China wasted much time during the decade of turmoil, they have an especially strong desire to study on their own. Such a desire is commendable and shows that they have ambition, awareness and the urge to improve. The superiority of China's socialist system has created unprecedentedly excellent conditions for self-study among the broad masses of young people. In recent years, many departments have begun to pay keen attention to self-study among youth and accumulated some good experience. However, a handful of leading cadres, whose thinking cannot meet the demand of the situation, have to this day looked down on knowledge and on intellectuals, and especially on those who engage in self-study in their spare time. Some departments even discriminate against or deliberately make things difficult for youths who engage in self-study. All these erroneous ideas and ways of doing things must be changed.

In order to train more talented people more quickly, the whole society must give the green light to self-study among youth. Party and CYL organizations at all levels and leading cadres of all departments should lend an attentive ear to the voice of youth who engage in self-study and help them solve problems in their self-study. Party and CYL organizations of people's communes should pay close attention to self-study among rural youth. Press and publishing departments should provide ample nourishment for the minds of rural youth, and the whole society should foster the idea among the people that it is honorable to study independently and should squash the sarcastic remarks about self-study. We are convinced that as long as we all enthusiastically encourage and support self-study, the many young people who study on their own will certainly live up to the expectations of the party and the people and the many people who have succeeded in making professional achievements through self-study will bring their talents into full play in every corner of the motherland.

YOUTH TEAMS IN SHANGHAI PROVIDE FREE SERVICES

OW180744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 May (XINHUA)--Youth service teams that first turned out to offer free services on the streets of Shanghai in the spring of last year have now mushroomed to include some 100,000 people, the PEOPLE'S DAILY reports today. These teams, numbering 6,000 in all, make rounds of factories, villages, offices, schools and neighborhoods to repair furniture, electrical appliances, sewing machines, bicycles, televisions, radio sets or wrist watches, make dresses, cut hair and take pictures, mostly free of charge.

One of the first such teams was organized by a dozen members of the Chinese Communist Youth League at the Shanghai No 3 bicycle factor in February last year. They volunteered to serve fellow workers and their families in their spare time. Later, their motto of "at your service" became a catchword of the city's young workers, and their services were offered beyond the factory compounds to neighborhoods and streets.

By March this year, more than 1,000 youth service teams had been set up in factories under the Shanghai Municipal Light Industry Bureau. A 64-member team of the Shanghai No 18 radio factory travelled to the city's 11 districts and 10 outlying counties after work or in holidays to repair 2,500 televisions.

The youth service teams are widely acclaimed as bringing convenience to the doorsteps of the local people and promoting the new moral standard of selfless assistance to others, the paper says.

AFP CITES RENMIN RIBAO ON FIREARM REGISTRATION

OW131008 Hong Kong AFP in English 0946 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (AFP)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY today reminded individuals still in possession of arms and ammunition left over from the [words indistinct] Cultural Revolution days that they must hand them in to the authorities under a recent government ruling. Registration bureaus have been set up throughout the country to take in the weapons from individuals and enterprises under a ruling that came into force last month, the newspaper said.

Liaoning provincial authorities recently put out a directive under which sanctions will be taken against people trying to avoid the registration.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY admitted for the first time that large quantities of weapons came into the hands of individuals during the Cultural Revolution and said that criminals must not be allowed to get hold of these arms for their illegal activities. The Chinese press has recently reported several big cases of theft of arms and ammunition.

MORE ARTS, CRAFTS TO BE PRODUCED, EXPORTED

OW121522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA)--China's arts and crafts corporations plan to increase output value by 11 percent a year during the 1981-1985 period, according to a national conference of managers of the corporations, which closed here today. Last year, China produced 4,730 million yuan worth of arts and crafts, a 27 percent increase over 1979, said Zhang Tianheng, a conference participant and manager of the arts and crafts corporation under the Chinese Ministry of Light Industry.

According to statistics from 24 provinces and municipalities, Zhang Tianheng said, output value for the first quarter of this year came to 980 million yuan, 11 percent greater than that for the same 1980 period. China's arts and crafts earned \$1,340 million in 1980, 26.1 percent more than in 1979, Zhang Tianheng said. He said that the average annual increase was 27.3 percent (over \$221 million) during the last four years following the downfall of the gang of four. Arts and crafts accounted for 30 percent of the total export volume of China's light industrial products in terms of value or 7.4 percent of the country's export trade, the manager said. Drawnwork articles, embroideries, carpets, rugs and articles made of bamboo, rattan, palm fiber, and straw, as well as various carvings, are China's major export products. The export of drawnwork articles and embroideries accounts for 40 percent of the total export of arts and crafts. Drawnwork articles alone earned \$560 million for China last year, a 37.6 percent increase over 1979, he said.

The manager said that Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin, Guangdong, Shandong, Jiangsu and Zhejiang are China's major arts and crafts producers. China has a total of 2,890 plants and studios making arts and crafts. They employ 589,000 people and produce more than 600 varieties of articles and items falling into 13 major categories with a total of some 10,000 patterns and designs. He said that China has 90 research institutions and 15 colleges and schools specialized in arts and crafts.

Best To Get Awards

OW140834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA)--China will issue "one hundred flower" awards for the best arts, crafts and other artistic articles late this year, according to a decision by the State Economic Commission and the Ministry of Light Industry. The awards will be given to the country's best drawnwork, embroidery, bamboo plaited articles, rattan products, carpets, sculpture, toys, lacquerware, artistic ceramics, firecrackers and fireworks, stage costumes and properties and metal arts and crafts. The awards are aimed to boost the quality of arts and handicrafts so as to increase their competitiveness on the international market. There will be gold cup, silver cup and good-quality prizes for designers and producers.

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ANHUI UNIVERSITY CONDUCTS IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

OW170127 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] According to an ANHUI RIBAO report, based on the actual situation at the school, the Anhui Normal University party committee has strengthened ideological and political work by taking into account college students' ideological characteristics in the new period and using the principle of enlightenment.

The university's 4,700 students are enthusiastic in their studies, love the motherland, look forward to achieving the four modernizations and hope to perform something useful. However, because they grew up in the turbulent decade, a considerable number among them cannot readily distinguish between right and wrong, do not clearly understand party leadership and the nature of the socialist system and lack firm political beliefs. In view of this situation, the university party committee promptly held an ideological and political work conference to acquire unity in thinking and understanding and study ways to strengthen education in this field. They have persisted in improving the teaching of political courses at the university and have helped political course teachers present lectures in a lively and interesting way by considering the students' actual ideological state. They have straightened out some of the muddled ideas among the students and made political theoretical courses highly functional. Meanwhile, veteran cadres and professors have been invited to use their own experiences to enlighten the students, make them understand in theory and practice the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system and inspire them to foster lofty feelings for the socialist motherland.

The university has also carried out in a well-guided and planned way activities suited to young people's characteristics so that students may educate themselves in practice. Many students have said with deep feelings: Party leadership is the core of the four basic principles. We should not be careless about this fundamental issue.

Now more than 200 students of the university have applied for party membership. Students of liberal arts have earnestly studied Marxist-Leninist classics and the works of Comrade Mao Zedong in connection with their specialties. They have used Marxist-Leninist theory to expound on practical issues in China's socialist construction.

While strengthening ideological and political education for students, the Anhui Normal University party committee has come across some ideological trends among the students and some practical questions raised by them. Where there are ways to solve these questions, immediate actions are taken to handle them. In cases where there are no definite ways to solve the questions, efforts are made to prepare favorable conditions for solving them as soon as possible. If the question cannot be solved in the near future, the party committee will take the initiative to publicly explain the reasons to the students. Thus, a closer tie has been fostered between the leadership and the students and the students' enthusiasm and unity throughout the university.

FUJIAN DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMITTEE MEETS

OW161818 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] The provincial discipline inspection committee held a work conference in Fuzhou from 3 to 14 May. The conference reviewed the party's work style and the performance of the discipline inspection committee in our province over the past year, studied this year's committee tasks and resolved that important work for the whole party is to correct unhealthy tendencies.

Xiang Nan, permanent secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, gave an important speech at the conference. He said: It is the task of the whole party to maintain the party's discipline and good work style. This is especially important in the case of Fujian. Rectifying party work style should begin with leading bodies and leading cadres. All levels should take the lead in resolutely rectifying party work style.

Li Zhengting, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, delivered a report and Wu Hongxiang, secretary of the same committee, gave a summary of the conference.

The conference discussed how all party members should willingly uphold the four basic principles and conscientiously implement the line, principles and policies of the third session of the party Central Committee. It studied how to step up the struggle against unhealthy tendencies in the economic field. In particular, unhealthy tendencies emerging in the course of shutting down, suspending, merging or converting enterprises must be urgently investigated and handled.

The conference held: As our province is open to the outside world, it is imperative to resolutely combat the corrosive influence of foreign bourgeois ideology and life style. The conference also discussed how to bring into full play the fighting role of the discipline inspection committee.

This was the largest meeting the discipline committee has held since its reestablishment. Attending the meeting were members of the committee, responsible comrades of prefectural and county party committees who were in charge of discipline inspection work, full time deputy secretaries of prefectural and county discipline inspection committees and responsible comrades of discipline inspection teams of leading party groups of organs directly under provincial authorities and all provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus, a total of 360.

FUJIAN VICE GOVERNOR ON INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT WORK

OW162050 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 15 May 81

[Excerpts] The Fujian Provincial People's Government has held a provincewide conference on industry and transport work to urge leaders at all levels and staff and workers on the industry and transport front to increase production through thrift, increase revenues and cut back on expenditures in order to fulfill this year's industrial and transport output plans and state profit quotas.

On the morning of 15 May. Vice Governor Wang Yan gave a report. In line with the guidelines of the nationwide conference on industry and transport work, he arranged our province's industrial production and transport work this year. He pointed out that in 4 months this year, our province's total industrial output value was 3 percent over the same period last year including the 6.3 percent increase in the output value of light industrial products.

Generally speaking, the situation is good. However, it is not as good as in agricultural production. The rise in industrial production is not big enough, the economic effects are not very good and the transport situation is still very poor. Comrade Wang Yan stressed: It is imperative to take effective measures to ensure a marked change in the industrial and transport production situation beginning in May.

Plans for increases in producing 29 consumer goods were arranged at the conference. When these plans are fulfilled, our province will reach the national level of an 8 percent increase for light industrial production, will increase output value by 140 million yuan, withdraw the same amount of currency from circulation and increase tax revenues and profits by over 35 million yuan.

Vice Governor Wang Yan laid down the following five measures for fulfilling this year's industrial and transport production plans:

1. Ensure the supply of raw and processed materials and handle supply-production-marketing relations well.

2. Pay full attention to key areas, industries, enterprises and products. The key areas are the six cities of Fuzhou, Xiamen, Zhangzhou, Quanzhou, Sanming and Nanping and the five counties of Longyan, Yong'an, Shouwu, Fuding and Putian. The key industries are light, textiles, handicrafts and electronics industries. The key enterprises are the 114 enterprises whose self-decision rights have been expanded on an experimental basis and other large and medium-sized enterprises. The key products are first the 10 major products in our province--sugar, paper, canned goods, timber, chemical fertilizers, salt, chemical fibers, rosin, plastic goods and industrial art items; secondly--clothing furniture, bicycles, sewing machines, television sets, washing machines, electric fans and refrigerators; and thirdly export products that enjoy a ready international market.

3. Pay great attention to tapping potentials, renovation and innovation. Funds for this purpose will be mainly used on technical innovation projects at existing enterprises this year. Few or no capital construction projects will be undertaken.

4. Make great efforts to earn income to cover expenditures--by processing foreign customers' materials, assembling their parts, manufacturing products according to their specifications and doing compensation trade.

5. Pay attention to enterprise consolidation. Launch activities to learn from Shanghai and other advanced models. The key lies in perfecting the system of responsibility including economic responsibility and responsibility of factory directors, staff and workers. The principle of "to each according to his work" must be fully implemented.

JIANGXI RIBAO COMMENTS ON PARTY STYLE IMPROVEMENT

OW152152 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 81

[Report on 15 May JIANGXI RIBAO commentary: "Improving the Party's Style of Work Is an Important Task of the Whole Party"]

[Text] The commentary points out: The question of party work style is one concerning the life and death of our party. Thanks to the efforts of the whole party, we have now made conspicuous progress in improving the party's style of work. However, unhealthy tendencies still remain quite serious among a handful of cadres in some localities. Since the improvement of the party's work style is a matter of great importance concerning the whole party, it is necessary for the whole party to make painstaking efforts in this respect. The party committees at various levels and the broad masses of party members must attach importance to this issue.

The commentary says: Party committees at various levels should include the tasks of doing a good job in discipline inspection and correctly applying party work style in their major agenda and provide effective leadership over this task. Aside from giving loving care to cadres for discipline inspection politically, professionally and in their everyday life so as to assist them in a more effective way to solve problems in their work and life, what is even more important is to pay attention to protecting the enthusiasm of discipline inspection committees and their cadres. At present there generally exists a powerful resistance to the task of investigating and handling cases of discipline violation. The party committees at various levels must pay special attention to this problem. Therefore, it is necessary to positively lead and vigorously support the discipline inspection departments in performing their duties. In dealing with cases of discipline violation that should be put on record for investigation and prosecution, we must support the discipline inspection departments in placing them on file for investigation. Meanwhile, the party committees should study and make decisions without delay on the discipline inspection departments' opinions on dealing with discipline offenders. The party committees should also earnestly instruct the departments concerned to carry out the decisions on dealing with discipline offenders. Severe action must be taken to deal with any units or individuals who have resisted the functions of discipline inspection committees and shielded as well as connived with discipline offenders, particularly in dealing with those who have retaliated against the cadres for discipline inspection and others who have informed against the offenders.

The commentary emphatically points out: It is an unshirkable obligation of discipline inspection departments to safeguard party regulations and uphold party work style and discipline. Although the work of discipline inspection itself may hurt some people's feelings, it is actually supported by the masses of people.

This is because the very purpose of investigating and dealing with discipline offenders is to safeguard the interests of the party and the masses of people, and such actions will definitely delight the masses. Furthermore, discipline inspection also represents in itself an education to those who have violated discipline; they will also be delighted if they proceed from the party spirit in reviewing their own mistakes. As long as we act in accordance with party policies, are responsible to the party and the masses of people, and adhere to truth and justice, we will definitely receive support from the masses of party members and people, and will be able to fulfill the glorious tasks entrusted to us by the party.

JIANGXI'S JIANG WEIQING ON DISCIPLINE INSPECTION

OW152011 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] According to JIANGXI RIBAO, a discussion meeting on discipline inspection work was recently held in Nanchang Municipality by the committee for inspecting discipline under the Jiangxi provincial party committee. Attending the meeting were secretaries of party committees and discipline inspection committees at prefectural, municipal and [words indistinct] levels; responsible personnel from each department under the provincial party committee and other provincial-level departments concerned; and responsible comrades from the Jiangxi Military District, Nanchang army school, and the party committees and discipline inspection committees in each military subdistrict. Also present was Comrade Fang Zhichun, permanent member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. First Secretary Jiang Weiqing of the provincial party committee spoke at the meeting, and Comrade Di Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and secretary of the discipline inspection committee under the provincial party committee delivered a report on the guidelines adopted by the plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission.

Keeping closely in touch with actual conditions in Jiangxi Province, the meeting reviewed discipline inspection work in the first quarter of this year and discussed and planned new tasks for 1981. A summing-up report was delivered by Comrade (Wang Tie), deputy secretary of the Jiangxi provincial committee for inspecting discipline.

It was pointed out at the meeting: Since the first quarter of 1981, the discipline inspection committees at various levels in Jiangxi have given top priority to the study and implementation of the guiding principles for inner-party political life, thus playing an effective role in restoring and advancing the party's fine traditions. Meanwhile, several cases of violation of political and economic discipline have also been discovered by discipline inspection committees at various levels. Work regarding discipline inspection has been done with fairly good results. At present the major tasks of discipline inspection committees at various levels are to assist all party organizations under the provincial party committee and the entire body of party members in Jiangxi to raise still higher their consciousness of implementing the line, principles and policies formulated by the party, and to cooperate with all departments concerned to continuously deepen education on party spirit and party discipline, so as to help party members heighten their sense of organization and discipline. A resolute struggle should be waged to deal with all activities in violation of party discipline, the four fundamental principles, and the line, principles and policies laid down by the party Central Committee.

Meanwhile, greater efforts should be made to investigate and handle cases of discipline and law violation in the economic realm, and to vigorously support and commend the advanced personnel and outstanding units in waging a resolute struggle against unhealthy tendencies and actively protecting the property of the state.

Comrade Jiang Weiying emphatically pointed out in his speech: The discipline inspection committees at various levels must shift the focus of their work to the important task of ensuring the implementation of line, principles and policies formulated by the party. At present it is necessary to cooperate with the party committees to implement the guidelines adopted by the work conferences of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee, and pay special attention to solving the problems of ideological tendencies upon discovery, before they become serious. Furthermore, efforts should also be made to educate the party members to consciously uphold the four fundamental principles; resolutely implement the party's line, principles and policies; and take safeguarding of the party's centralized leadership and strict observation of party discipline as criteria for their own views and deeds. Meanwhile, it is necessary to further step up the struggle against all kinds of unhealthy practices in the economic realm so as to guarantee a smooth implementation of the policy of readjustment of the national economy.

Comrade Jiang Weiying said: The party committees at all levels must effectively strengthen and improve their leadership over the discipline inspection committees by including discipline inspection work in their major agenda and regularly listening to reports by discipline inspection committees and discussing their work. To this end, it is necessary to invite the deputy secretaries responsible for organizational work from the discipline inspection committees to attend the necessary meetings of the standing committees of party committees; swiftly establish and perfect the discipline inspection organizations; and select as well as transfer comrades who are upright and never stoop to flattery, who uphold the four fundamental principles, and who are capable of working independently, to work in the discipline inspection committees. We should not only place strict demands upon the cadres responsible for discipline inspection, but should also give them loving care politically, professionally and in their day-to-day life, so as to effectively assist them to solve the problems in their work and life. Attention should be paid to protecting the enthusiasm of discipline inspection committees and their cadres and vigorously supporting them in their resolute struggle against unhealthy tendencies. Severe actions should be taken in dealing with the organizations and individuals who have resisted the functions of discipline inspection committees or even gone so far as to retaliate against the cadres responsible for discipline inspection. Discipline inspection committees at various levels should constantly report their progress to the party committees and take the initiative in performing their duties under the leadership of party committees. To safeguard party regulations and uphold party work style and discipline are matters of great importance not only concerning discipline inspection committees but also the whole party. All departments must cooperate closely with the discipline inspection committees to do a better job in inspecting party discipline and upholding party work style.

Comrade Jiang Weiying in conclusion encouraged all personnel of discipline inspection committees to heighten their spirit, adhere to principles, shoulder their responsibility without fear, and perform their duties justly by speaking up on what should be said, doing what should be done, adhering to principles that must be upheld and opposing what should be opposed. He added: We must take into account the interests of the party and the people in doing everything and dare to wage a resolute struggle against all kinds of unhealthy tendencies and violations of state law and party discipline.

JINAN PLA COMMISSAR ON THEORETICAL STUDY

OW161758 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Giving a report to cadres at and above divisional level attending a theoretical study class and to other cadres from the leading organs of PLA units stationed in Jinan, on 12 May Comrade Xiao Wangdong, first political commissar of the Jinan PLA units, emphatically pointed out: During a historical turning point, the masses of party members and cadres should pay even greater attention to theoretical study in order to raise their ideological understanding.

He added: Some of our comrades neither fully understand the actual conditions and policies nor do they have strong confidence in our socialist system. This is mainly because their ideological level is low. They only know how to proceed from isolated phenomena and side issues in dealing with problems. Therefore, a pressing task for the whole party now is to further promote theoretical study.

Xiao Wangdong said: By emphasizing practice, we do not mean to negate the important role of theory. It is wrong for some comrades to neglect the significance of theoretical study and pursue practice only. Actually they have only gone from one extreme to another.

Xiao Wangdong in his report urged each and every party member and cadre to spend some time on systematically studying the philosophical works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao so as to raise still higher their own ideological understanding. He said: Cadres at and above divisional level must take the first initiative in studying and set an example for other comrades.

SHANDONG COMMENTARY URGES STRONGER WORKER EDUCATION

SK160941 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 May 81

[Station commentary: "We Must Strengthen Education Among Workers and Staff"]

[Excerpts] Strengthening education among workers and staff is an important way to [words indistinct] and train qualified persons and is a reliable guarantee for continually developing the national economy. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: Readjustment is an essential economic measure for modernization and training is a major part of this measure. To build up a modern, powerful socialist country, we need large numbers of workers and staff with an awareness of socialism and who have scientific and cultural knowledge, professional skills and managerial experience.

However, due to the 10-year calamity of the Great Cultural Revolution and the leftist influence in the past few years, we regarded education as an instrument of class struggle, neglected the function of education in production and therefore slackened education for workers and staff. As a result, the present educational standard of workers and staff, who are working hard and forging ahead, far from meets the requirement of modernization. Politically and ideologically, some workers and staff have scanty knowledge of socialism and lack a sense of being masters of their own affairs and a sense of labor discipline. In addition, their thinking is not healthy enough. In the field of culture, the educational standard of most workers and staff is below middle school level and they have no basic modern scientific and technological knowledge. As far as vocational technology is concerned, their practical operating skills are poor. Most managerial personnel have a low professional level and do not know how to manage a modern enterprise. Many technicians at industrial departments have not had higher education.

Therefore, the shortage of qualified persons is a common and obvious problem on various fronts at present. If we fail to solve this problem it will be difficult to master advanced technology and operate advanced installations. What is worse, it is impossible to successfully manage modern enterprises, eliminate the tremendous waste of manpower and material and financial resources and to increase labor productivity by a large margin.

Modernization is an arduous and great undertaking and strengthening education among workers and staff is important in fulfilling this task. Therefore, party and government leaders at all levels should resolutely establish educational organizations for workers and staff, formulate plans and measures, strengthen leadership, unify administration, and delegate individual responsibility. They should make efforts to bring every positive factor into play so as to train all workers and staff step by step in a planned way during the sixth 5-year plan, to raise the political, ideological, cultural, scientific, technological and managerial standards of workers and staff, to bring up large numbers of persons proficient in their own professional work and to foster many people familiar with modern economic, scientific and cultural knowledge in order to achieve the four modernizations.

NANFANG RIBAO STRESSES FOUR BASIC PRINCIPLES

HK160541 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 14 May 81

[Report on 15 May NANFANG RIBAO commentator's article: "Unswervingly Uphold the Four Basic Principles"]

[Excerpts] The article says: Upholding the four basic principles is a major issue related to the future and destiny of our party and state, and is the fundamental precondition for accomplishing socialist modernization. Every citizen, especially the CCP and CYL members and cadres, has the responsibility and duty to uphold and preserve the four basic principles.

The article says: In upholding the four basic principles, it is currently necessary to struggle against erroneous ideas which doubt, negate and oppose the four basic principles. Some of these ideas come from the left, and some come from the right. Hence, while laying stress on rectifying leftist errors, we must pay attention to rectifying erroneous rightist tendencies.

The article says: The party members and cadres, especially comrades undertaking leadership work, must step up theoretical study, spontaneously clear away leftist thinking, resist corruption by bourgeois ideology, correctly understand and uphold the four basic principles, and wage resolute struggle against all erroneous ideas that doubt, negate and oppose the four basic principles. We must distinguish between the two different kinds of contradiction. We must stick to the principle of seeking truth from facts and provide guidance in dealing with problems of ideological understanding among the cadres and masses. We must resolutely expose and hit at sayings that slander and attack the four basic principles and are hostile to socialism and party leadership. We must conduct education in socialism, patriotism and collectivism in connection with education in the four basic principles, to make the contents of our ideological and political work more complete, lively and vivid.

GUANGDONG NOTICE ON PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CALAMITIES

HK160257 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 15 May 81

[Excerpts] The provincial People's Government recently issued a circular demanding that its subordinate units concerned cooperate closely to do a good job in precautions against flood, typhoons, and drought, to ensure victory in the struggle to prevent and resist natural calamities.

The circular pointed out: The province's weather has been abnormal in recent years, and calamitous weather has become more common. Hailstorms have become more and more serious. According to the predictions of the meteorological departments, rainfall in the first part of the wet season will be higher than usual in most places, with a peak in May. Heavy rain is likely around the dragon-boat festival. There will be many typhoons in the latter part of the wet season, and seven to nine typhoons or tropical depressions will hit or affect the province. This situation shows that the incidence of calamitous weather in the province will remain rather serious this year. In addition, calamitous weather very often comes suddenly. We must therefore heighten vigilance.

At present the province has entered the wet season, which will soon be at its height. To ensure still better coordination between the departments concerned, the provincial People's Government demands that all departments and units actively play their functional role under the unified leadership of the provincial People's Government.

GUANGZHOU PLA UNITS COMMEND FRONTIER TROOPS

OW180154 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, the Guangzhou PLA units issued an order on 16 May commending the frontier troops who took part in the battle to hit back at the invading Vietnamese troops in Fakashan area, Ningming County, Guangxi.

The commendation order says: Commanders and fighters of units engaged in the battle displayed a high spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism in fighting, advanced wave upon wave, fought tenaciously and held their positions with determination, killing a large number of enemies with quick, accurate and fierce artillery fire. It is hoped that these fighting units will continue to stand ready for combat, sum up fighting experience seriously and make persistent efforts to wipe out the invading enemies to win still greater victories.

The 18 May JIEFANGJUN BAO also publicizes the heroic deeds performed by three commanders and fighters in the Fakashan battle. They are (Li Huaiqiong), courageous enemy killer and deputy squad leader; (Liang Tianhui), company commander who is both intelligent and courageous and (Pan Yu), telephone operator who feared no sacrifice.

GUANGXI CONFERENCE ON BUILDING UP MOUNTAIN AREAS

HK160327 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 May 81

[Summary] The Guangxi Regional CCP Committee and People's Government held a conference on building up mountain areas in Nanning from 6 to 13 May. The main tasks of the conference were to sum up and exchange experiences in developing production in old revolutionary bases, minority nationality areas, border areas, mountain and forest regions since last year's conference on production in mountain areas, and to study and formulate policies and measures for further promoting economic prosperity in the mountain areas. Responsible comrades of the regional CCP Committee and People's Government including Qiao Xiaoguang, Qin Yingji, Zhao Macun, and Xiao Han listened to reports given at the conference. Comrades Qiao Xiaoguang, Qin Yingji and Xiao Han spoke.

The conference held: The principle decided by last year's conference on production in mountain areas of adapting to local conditions and actively developing forestry, animal husbandry and indigenous products has pointed out the correct orientation for building the mountain areas. Production has now revived and developed relatively rapidly. It is necessary to continue to implement this principle, and also seriously implement the policies and promote the establishment of responsibility systems in production. Many communes and brigades have instituted fixing of production quotas for each household under unified distribution or assigning of full responsibility for deliveries to the state, with special care for households in difficulties. These have proven effective. Production teams implementing these systems must concentrate on solving the following problems:

"1. There can be no change in collective ownership of the means of production. The peasants only have the right to use the land for which they are responsible. They are not allowed to sell, hire, or transfer it to others, nor may they arbitrarily build houses, erect graves and so on.

"2. It is necessary to maintain the organization of the production teams and put their leadership groups on a sound basis.

"3. It is necessary to implement the state procurement quotas together with the overall planning of the brigades and the necessary retention of grain and cash by the production teams. There must be appropriate methods of looking after dependents of martyrs and servicemen, 'five-guarantee' households and other households in difficulties.

"4. It is necessary to properly look after collective property such as mountain forests, orchards, warehouses, processing plants, farm machinery and so on. Such property should be contracted out or used jointly, as appropriate. It is necessary to diversify the economy and constantly increase the collective economy factor."

It is also necessary to introduce responsibility systems in forestry and promote the work of defining forest rights and assigning the peasants private mountains.

HENAN RADIO ON MARXISM-LENINISM-MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT

HK160642 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 81

[Station commentator's article: "Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought Is the Guideline for the Modernization Drive"]

[Excerpts] The correct party line, principles and policies reestablished by the third plenary session are products of integrating the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with China's realities, and a development through practice of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Only by getting a clear theoretical understanding of the line, principles and policies since the third plenary session can we spontaneously implement them and resist interference from leftist and rightist trends of thought.

A leading central comrade recently pointed out: We must advocate study. We must seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. We must study Comrade Mao Zedong's philosophical works, such as "On Contradiction" and "On Practice," together with "Strategic Problems of the Chinese Revolutionary War" and "On Protracted War." Certain people who currently come out with opinions are mostly only looking at the phenomena, not at the essence. The reason is that they have not got a foundation in theory and practice. Only by laying a foundation can we genuinely rectify errors, including leftist and rightist errors. Why do some comrades lack boldness and assurance with and even waver with regard to upholding the four basic principles? Why do some comrades fail to understand and keep abreast of the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session, and even feel in conflict with them? An important reason is that these comrades have too shaky a foundation in Marxist theory. They are unable to distinguish between Marxism and revisionism, between socialism and capitalism, and so on. Hence they always look at problems with either leftist or rightist vision, regard truth as falsehood and vice versa.

There are still certain people who regard eating out of a big pot as socialism and anarchism as socialist democracy. The moment they hear talk of economic readjustment, some people say that the situation is not good. The moment they hear talk of emancipating the mind, they want to break through the four basic principles. The moment they hear talk of upholding the four basic principles, they hold that they can no longer continue to emancipate the mind, and so on and so forth.

All this shows that certain people have idealism and metaphysics in their minds due to lack of material dialectics. In fact, both leftist errors and rightist problems are questions of subjectivism and divorce of understanding from practice, as far as the ideological root is concerned.

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the theoretical basis guiding our ideology. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought remains today the guideline for our modernization drive. We must be willing to devote great effort to studying and mastering it. We must arm our minds with Marxist-Leninism philosophy and Mao Zedong's philosophical thought, to correct our ideological line, overcome onesidedness, and truly master the ability to seek truth from facts and proceed from reality. Under the leadership of the Central Committee, we should organize emulation in study, to see who studies more and applies better, and strive to press forward our great cause of modernization.

HENAN CONFERENCE ON EDUCATED YOUNG PEOPLE

HK170301 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 May 81

[Excerpts] In accordance with instructions circulated by the provincial government on improving work concerning educated young people, a Henan provincial conference on educated young people held in Zhengzhou from 5 to 13 May studied and arranged the work for this year. The conference held: Generally speaking the situation in this work is good, as a result of seriously implementing the instructions of the central authorities and the provincial CCP Committee and government.

Production has shown relatively great development. Collective accumulation and the distribution level for educated young people have improved notably. The construction universities, evening schools, training classes and other spare-time schools set up for educated young people in various places have gained excellent results in enhancing their ideological awareness and cultural and technical standards.

The conference held: In the wake of the further readjustment of the national economy, the province must first stress the job placement of urban secondary school graduates in educated youth work this year. Jobs will need to be found for many people this year. It is essential to vigorously open up opportunities in both urban and rural areas and do a good job in settling people. Places where it is possible to find jobs for all of them in urban areas need not organize their settlement in the rural areas. Where it is not possible, they can be settled in educated youth farms, teams and agricultural-industrial-commercial joint enterprises; however, their urban household registration and the nature of their grain relations should not be changed.

Secondly, it is necessary to make a success of running the existing educated youth farms and teams and agricultural-industrial-commercial joint enterprises, and actively develop urban collective educated youth enterprises in the urban areas. More third-category production collective educated youth enterprises should be developed to help to provide employment. They should produce more light industry products and consumer goods needed in the markets and in daily life.

Thirdly, it is necessary to actively solve well the problems of production, supply and sales channels. Production, supply and sales must be included within the plans as far as possible.

Fourthly, it is necessary to gain all-round understanding of and correctly implement the tax policies regarding educated youth farms, teams and enterprises. With the exception of five types of high-tax products and tobacco, on which tax is levied beginning from 1 April this year, the products of these farms, teams and enterprises will continue to enjoy tax exemption in three respects until 1985.

The meeting also studied and discussed the questions of strengthening ideological and political work for educated young people, handling their letters and visits, administering and using funds for educated youth work, and resettling old educated youths and so on. The meeting demanded that government at all levels continue to strengthen leadership over educated youth work. It is necessary to enthusiastically support the work of the educated youth departments and promptly study and solve certain important problems they have put forward. Cases of looting of educated youth farms and teams must be seriously investigated.

FIRST SECRETARY LIU JIE VISITS HENAN DROUGHT AREA

HK170227 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 May 81

[Excerpts] According to HENAN RIBAO, provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Comrade Liu Jie recently visited Anyang Prefecture, where the drought is most serious in the province, to inspect antidrought work. He highly praised the revolutionary spirit of the masses in struggling hard amid difficulties and relying on their own efforts, and encouraged them to make still greater efforts, strive for still greater victories, and insure a relatively good harvest this year.

Anyang Prefecture has had no soaking rain since the wheat was sown nearly 200 days ago. It is threatened with one of the worst spring and summer droughts in its history. There has been difficulty in sowing some of the spring crops, and the drought is continuing to develop seriously. In the face of the severe calamity, party committees and government at all levels in the prefecture have fully mobilized the masses and taken effective steps to promote the struggle against drought. They have scored great success. At present 2,225,000 people are taking part in the fight against drought every day. Some 45,000 mechanical wells, 2,000 irrigation stations, 400 motor vehicles and 1,730 tractors are engaged in the struggle.

Some 5,040,000 mu of the 7 million mu of wheat have been irrigated twice, 3.27 million mu three times, and 1.13 million mu four times. Spring sowing of various crops including maize, cotton, peanuts and sweet potatoes has been carried out on 2.79 million mu.

Although Anyang Prefecture has gained great success in its fight against drought and created many good experiences, it is still facing very great difficulties, and the development is uneven. At present the drought is still developing daily.

During his inspection of antidrought work, Comrade Liu Jie demanded that party committees and government at all levels further strengthen leadership, establish the viewpoint of a long-term fight against drought, and also be prepared to guard against floods and waterlogging.

HUNAN FORUM ON AGRICULTURAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

OW170137 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 81

[Excerpts] Party committees at various levels should strengthen their leadership and give priority to the improvement of the system of responsibility in agricultural production so that various forms of responsibility in production can be gradually perfected and steadily advanced--this is what was pointed out at the Hunan provincial discussion meeting on the system of responsibility in agricultural production which concluded in Changsha on 14 May. The discussion meeting was held by the Hunan provincial party committee from 10 to 14 May. Prior to this meeting, the responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and the party committees of each prefecture and municipality went to various localities in Hunan to conduct a large-scale investigation on various questions concerning the system of responsibility in agricultural production.

It was pointed out at the meeting: Since last winter, all localities have earnestly implemented the guideline of related documents adopted by the central authorities, eliminated the influence of "leftist" errors, and fully mobilized the masses to establish all forms of the responsibility system in agricultural production. Generally speaking, the various responsibility systems established are suitable to Hunan's actual conditions and in line with the guideline of instructions issued by the central authorities. The entire progress is healthy and the rural situation remains excellent.

In order to do a better job in promoting the responsibility system, it is important to implement a policy of positive guidance, gradual improvement and steady advance. Efforts should be made to adhere to any single form of responsibility system which has been selected by the masses themselves through discussion. Even though there are certain shortcomings, the rural masses should not change from one responsibility system to another within a short time. With regard to the established systems which are not accepted by the majority of people or which are difficult to maintain in the future, immediate guidance should be provided to the masses to assist them in establishing some new forms of responsibility systems which are not only suitable to the actual local conditions but also welcomed by the masses. As for the production teams which have not yet established a responsibility system, immediate efforts should be made to assist the masses in establishing a responsibility system.

The meeting emphatically pointed out: The establishment of different forms of responsibility systems marks a major readjustment in the relations of production in our rural areas and also has a direct bearing on the vital interests of the broad masses of peasants and their families. Therefore, the party committees at various levels must strengthen their leadership, give top priority to the improvement of the responsibility system, and go all out to study the new situation and solve all kinds of problems so as to pave the road for further development of this system in a healthy way.

All trades and professions should study and improve their own operations and management in connection with the new needs arising from the establishment of responsibility systems in rural areas so as to make still greater contributions to developing the rural economy.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI ADDRESSES RURAL WORK MEETING

HK160612 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 81

[Summary] The Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee recently held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting in Xian. The meeting discussed agricultural production, diversification, and the rural responsibility systems. The meeting called on the province to work hard to diversify the rural economy, and noted the favorable conditions in Shaanxi in this respect. The province should promote surveys of agricultural resources and also launch agricultural zoning. The work of improving and perfecting the agricultural responsibility systems should be done well.

Counties should decide on when to set about increasing the size of private plots, according to local conditions. Party committees must attach great importance to this work and strengthen leadership over it. "Certain new problems and situations are bound to arise after the private plots are expanded. It is necessary to investigate and study these in depth and solve them properly.

Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui delivered a summation at the meeting. He said: "At present we must take implementation of the central work conference spirit as the core and the series of central documents as the criterion in carrying out our work. We must implement in depth the important principle of achieving further economic readjustment and political stability, and strengthen propaganda and education in upholding the four basic principles. At the moment we must concentrate on criticizing erroneous leftist thinking. However we must also criticize erroneous rightist thinking. In accordance with this guiding ideology, we must take economic work as the center in connection with the actual situation in our province, and put the stress on economic readjustment and industrial and agricultural production, seriously do a good job of cadre work and mass work, and consolidate and strengthen social order."

WANG ZHEN, CENTRAL INSPECTION GROUP IN XINJIANG

OW180835 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] A central inspection group arrived in Urumqi yesterday. The group is headed by Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau and Standing Committee member of the Military Commission under the CCP Central Committee. Yesterday afternoon Comrade Wang Zhen held talks with responsible comrades of the regional CCP Committee, regional government and the Urumqi PLA units, including Wang Feng, Xiao Qianfu, (Hu Dingsheng), and Tie-mu-er Da-wa-mai-ti. They discussed the (?schedule) of the inspection work.

The members of the inspection group include (Qing Jiye), vice minister of water conservancy; (Zhang Xiuzhu), vice minister of state farms and land reclamation; (Tan Xinbi), vice minister of the Fifth Ministry of Machine Building; Liu Kun, vice minister of forestry; Zhang Ruiqing, vice minister of finance; and Feng Tianshun, vice president of the People's Bank of China.

Other members of the inspection group include professors under the PLA General Logistics Department as well as responsible persons, experts and technical personnel from the State Agricultural Commission, the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation, the Ministry of Forestry, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Water Conservancy, the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, the Fifth Ministry of Machine Building, the Third Ministry of Machine Building, the Ministry of Finance, the headquarters of the People's Bank of China, the PEOPLE'S DAILY and the China international credit and investment company.

CHINA POST CRITICIZES U.S., PRC RELATIONS

OW180526 Taipei CHINA POST in English 12 May 81 p 4

[Text] Recent statements by U.S. State Department officials have reaffirmed U.S. intentions of fully carrying out the Taiwan Relations Act.

John Holdridge, assistant secretary-designate for East Asian and Pacific affairs, in his confirmation hearing before the Senate foreign committee on April 27, stated that the Reagan administration will maintain its relations with the Republic of China by "fully" carrying out American "responsibilities and obligations" under the Taiwan Relations Act, according to a CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY dispatch from Washington on April 28.

The CNA dispatch also pointed out that the official emphasized that the U.S.-Taiwan relationship will continue to be nonofficial and that it will be conducted in such a way as "not to contradict" U.S. relations with Communist China. Mr Holdridge also revealed that the U.S. position on the China question was conveyed to Chinese communists on March 19 by President Ronald Reagan when Chai Tse-min was summoned to the White House.

On May 2, another CNA dispatch from Washington reported that a senior State Department officials told the CNA that the Reagan administration is determined to treat the Chinese people in Taiwan with "dignity and without insult." The senior official was commenting on a recent statement made by Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs Walter Stoessel that U.S. conduct in its relations with Taiwan will be "responsible, respectful, realistic and consistent with out international obligations."

All the above statements represent perhaps a preliminary assessment of their views on the China question without any final conclusion. As the same official admitted, the administration's overall China policy is still under review despite a series of policy statements made in recent days by senior government officials including Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger, Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs Walter Stoessel and John Holdridge. Other views by U.S. congressional leaders have yet to be heard and they certainly have important bearings on the implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act. Judging from our recent information, the U.S. congressional leaders are far from satisfied with the administration's handling of the China question or the implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act. They might initiate an earlier review of the implementation of the act by the appropriate congressional committee to ascertain the true extent of its fulfillment.

Many congressional leaders are not satisfied with the U.S. Administration's extraordinary concern over Peiping's reaction to every move it has proposed or proposes to make in conducting U.S. relations with the Republic of China. It seems to be subjecting U.S. foreign policy regarding Taiwan to the pleasure to displeasure of the Peiping regime. This was clearly admitted by Holdridge when he stated that the U.S.-Taiwan relationship will be conducted in such a way as "not to contradict" U.S. relations with Communist China. The Republic of China has always been an independent nation, free of Peiping's control or influence. The U.S. concern over Peiping's feeling is uncalled for and insulting not only to the former U.S. ally and close trade partner but also to U.S. dignity and prestige. With such kind of behavior how can the United State expect its friends and allies to have faith and confidence in their relations with the United States.

In the implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act much remains to be done. The Reagan administration has been in office for more than three and a half months and the provisions of that act remain to be fully fulfilled. For instance, the number of CCNAA's branch offices in the United States remains to be increased to 14 from the present nine offices. The personnel of the offices have not yet been accorded full diplomatic rights and privileges. There remains a great deal to be done toward the complete fulfillment of the Taiwan Relations Act.

As Director Tsai Wei-ping has just assumed charge of the CCNAA office in Washington, a new beginning should be made to remedy the abnormal state of U.S.-ROC relations. The American people are still most friendly to the people of the Republic of China and have no sympathy or support for the tyrannical Peiping regime. It is unfortunate that the Reagan administration has succumbed to the united front maneuvers of the Peiping regime, treating its potential enemy as a friend and discriminating against its real friends. It should wake up to its folly and change its policy before doing irreparable damage to Sino-U.S. friendship.

RADIO HAILS REAGAN'S ASSURANCE OF U.S. ARMS SUPPLY

OW171203 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 16 May 81

[Station commentary: "A Welcome Assurance"]

[Text] Edwin Meese, one of President Ronald Reagan's top aides, said the other day the President intends to follow his pledge to carry out in its entirety the provisions of the Taiwan Relations Act and is committed to selling advanced weapons to the Republic of China. The White House counsel's remarks at the foreign press center in Washington are far more assuring than the ambiguous statements from the State Department on the subject. Meese is known to share President Reagan's conviction that the Republic of China should not be sacrificed for the sake of playing a dubious so-called Red China card.

This is a practical as well as a moral question. Honoring the Taiwan Relations Act to its full extent is the least the Reagan administration should do in restoring American credibility in the eyes of U.S. allies and enemies alike.

The Taiwan Relations Act was enacted by the U.S. Congress with the reluctant concurrence of the Carter administration in the wake of so-called normalization of ties between Washington and the Peiping regime. The U.S. lawmakers passed the law, which was signed by President Carter, in the belief that it will partly repair the damage done by the administration's betrayal of a faithful ally and for the best interests of the United States. But the law was never fully carried out under the previous U.S. Government. Obsessed with the so-called Red China card idea the Carter administration observed the Taiwan Relations Act halfheartedly. Besides [words indistinct] the Republic of China and the U.S. itself [words indistinct] formalities, Carter's men were particularly foot-dragging regarding a key provision of the law, namely, the sale of defense weapons to the ROC.

During the presidential campaign the new U.S. President pledged on several occasions to upgrade the relations between free China and the United States. There is no reason to suppose that he has changed his mind although he has yet to deliver his promise.

The government and people of free China understand President Reagan's priorities and the difficulties of his presidency. But there are people concerned about the U.S. supply of sophisticated weapons which the Republic of China needs badly to dispel the Chinese communists from an invasion attempt.

Now the free Chinese can breathe easier. They can count on President Reagan's commitment providing them with better weapons for self-defense.

WEN WEI PO EDITORIAL ON REAGAN'S CHINA POLICY

HK160246 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 16 May 81 p 2

[Editorial: "President Reagan, Don't Deceive Yourself and Others"]

[Text] Affected by the pro-Taiwan forces in the United States, Reagan's policy on China constantly wavers from side to side and blows hot and cold. When he was elected President, he gave free rein to his minions to mutter about enhancing friendly relations with the Taiwan authorities, and subsequently proceeded to invite Chiang Yan-shih to attend his inauguration. When the time came however, due to internal and external political pressure, there was no alternative but to put on an act of Chiang being unable to attend on account of influenza, and the joy of the Taiwan authorities thus turned to sadness. Not long after that, Reagan received Chai Zemin, and Ford was ordered to visit China; Reagan's China policy seemed to be clarifying. But soon afterward, the "deal" to sell arms to Taiwan was again under secret discussion; "official relations" between the United States and Taiwan are now gradually being upgraded.

These waverings in Reagan's policies obviously reflect the struggle and growth and decline of various political forces within the U.S. Government and the Congress; the pro-Taiwan forces' influence on policy is actually an expression of the essence of U.S. hegemonist policy: They are still attempting to treat Taiwan as their unsinkable aircraft carrier and to regard the 17 million people of Taiwan as the objective of their economic extortion, and for this reason they do not hesitate to interfere in China's internal affairs and to wreck the agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations signed by China and the United States.

The Reagan administration has repeatedly preached an absurd theory which deceives themselves and others: On the one hand they pledge to respect and implement the "Shanghai Communique," and on the other they declare that they will implement the "Taiwan Relations Act", holding that these two are not mutually exclusive. This perverse logic of the Reagan administration is not worth refuting. The "Shanghai Communique" clearly stated that the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China, that Taiwan is a part of China, that the United States can only maintain unofficial relations with Taiwan, and that the question of how Taiwan will return to the motherland is China's internal affair. Therefore, the issue-evading words contained in the "Taiwan Relations Act" concerning "unofficial relations," "resistance to the use of force," "providing defense materials and services" and so on run directly counter to the spirit of the "Shanghai Communique" and constitute a political plot to create "two Chinas" or "one China and one Taiwan."

They must choose between one or the other: They must either abide by the principles of the "communique" and promote friendly Sino-American relations, or they must cling to the "Taiwan Relations Act," and damage and cause a reversal in Sino-American relations. There is no other way.

Vice President Bush said the month before last: "I believe that we will continue to see the United States and China maintaining excellent relations, and I profoundly believe that President Reagan is at the same time determined to preserve relations between the United States and Taiwan." This is yet another example of their total illusion, deceiving themselves and others. In old China, the United States was an overlord, and its diplomats rushed about arranging talks between the CCP and the Kuomintang. In new China, the United States carried out a blockade for over 20 years, and has now had diplomatic relations with it for more than 2 years. When did the Chinese People's Government ever abandon its principled standpoint in order to reach a compromise? Does the American Government still not know this characteristic of the Chinese people?

"Reagan is a resolute opponent of the Soviet Union, so China will yield." Wait a moment, is the Reagan administration truly anti-Soviet? The meaning of the cancellation of the grain embargo awaits clarification. It should be pointed out that long before the Reagan administration was "resolutely" opposing the Soviet Union, China was resisting the U.S. blockade on the one hand and countering Soviet hegemonism by its own efforts on the other. China has long been used to this sort of situation. How could China sacrifice its sovereignty in exchange for the Reagan administration's undertakings to oppose the Soviet Union?

"China will have to compromise because they need U.S. investment and technology." This is even more absurd. China's consistent principle has been to rely on its own efforts. Since China has built missiles and satellites by relying on its own efforts, could it not continue to work hard to accomplish the four modernizations? Moreover, apart from the United States, Japan and West Europe could also provide friendly aid.

Illusions must be scattered. If the Reagan administration is determined to go on implementing the "Taiwan Relations Act," then as far as China is concerned Reagan will bear the grave responsibility of wrecking Sino-American friendship. He will bear the grave responsibility of damaging U.S. strategic interests. It won't do to deceive oneself and others.

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